

**IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT  
HIGH'S  
BUSY CORNER  
FOR MONDAY!****NEW DRESS GOODS  
FOR EARLY FALL**

At Less Than Old Prices, Regardless of Tariff Duties.

Every Department in This Great Store Will Show Attractive Offerings.

ANOTHER BIG JOB IN EMBROIDERIES TO BE SOLD AT 5c AND 10c.

**Great Sale of Silks, Colored  
and Black Dress Goods and  
Trimmings.**

One lot of Black Brocade Silks, just received, \$1.19 quality, 75c

One lot Black Figured Taffeta, the correct thing for Waists, 75c quality, to sell at 49c

One lot Silk Remnants, all colors, from 1 1/2 to 10 yards, in plain, stripes and Brocade to go

At 50 Per Cent on Cost

One lot Passamenteries, in jet, silk, fur and feather, worth from 50c to \$2.00 a yard, to go 10c

**Wool Dress Goods.**

100 pieces Girard Suing, 54 inches wide, worth 75c, 39c

25 pieces Mohair Cheviots, all wool, 45 inches, worth 85c, 59c

15 pieces all wool 45-inch serge, 33c

One lot odds and ends Wool Remnants, worth 25c to 75c yard, in bargain counter Monday 10c

20 pieces 48-inch Diagonal, worth 75c, at 59c

10 pieces 48-inch all wool serge at 49c

**WASH DRESS GOODS  
DEPARTMENT.**

AT 3 1/2-2,500 yards Figured Lawns, worth 7 1/2c yard.

AT 5c-3,500 yards Figured Dimities and Lane Striped Lawns, worth 12 1/2c yard.

AT 10c-2,000 yards Printed Organdie, never sold before for less than 19c yard.

AT 15c-1,800 yards dark Percale; just the thing for a house dress.

AT 8 1/2c-2,800 yards Outing Flannel, worth 10c and 12 1/2c yard.

AT 10c-1,500 yards best French Percale, was 12c yard.

AT 8 1/2c-2,000 yards 4-4 Fruit of the Loom Domestic.

**White Goods.**

2,000 yards plain white plaid and checked Lawn, factory ends, worth from 10c to 20c, to close out, to 8-yard-lengths, at, per yard 6c

1,500 yards Factory Ends French Dimities, 1 to 7-yard lengths, worth 10 and 25c, to go at, 9c

68 inch white Organdie, good quality, Monday, yard 25c

40 pieces 40-inch white Apron Lawn, stripe border, a 15c goods for 10c

**Ladies' Ready Made Departm't**

We have 75 Ladies' fine tailor made Suits in stock that must be sold at once.

75 Suits at \$3.75

100 Suits at \$5.00

50 Suits at \$7.50

85 Suits at \$10.00

Too many Ladies' Shirt Waists. They will follow suit.

10c Waists at 39c

100 Waists at 50c

150 Waists at 75c

150 Waists at \$1.00

100 Silk Waists \$3.50

**Gents' Underwear Department.**

112 dozen Ladies' and Men's Silk Bows, solid colors, stripes and black, good quality, correct styles. As a Leader, each 5c

About 35 dozen Men's fine French and American Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 a garment. If you are very stout or very lean now is your chance to buy them at 67c

About 25 dozen Gents' stout, well made Gingham and Denim Shirts, navy blue stripes and plaids, worth 50c each. As a Leader, each 20c

300 good quality black silk Gloria Umbrellas, just received to be run off quick. You need no better for sun or rain, each 98c

TOO MUCH HOSIERY IN STOCK. Now is your chance to buy.

50c Lisle Hose, fancy drop stitch and plain at 33c

40c Lisle Hose and half hose, black and colors at 29c

25c Hermsdorf boys' and girls' Hose, all sizes 15c

50c Featherweight cotton Hose for ladies at 33c

**NOTIONS**

Best quality Household Ammonia only 3c

Wool Soap, cake, only 3c

Large size Talcum Powder only 5c

100 yard Spool Silk, black, only, spool 3 1/2c

Raymon's Tooth Powder only 10c

Belts were 35c and 25c for Monday only 10c

Whalebone Casing, bolt, only 4c

Gilt and Silver Shirt Waist Sets, were 25c, for Monday only 10c

Best quality black Ink for Monday, bottle, only 3c

Cotton Tape in bunches only 5c

**LINENS**

77 11-4 White Spreads, Marcellais designs, worth fully \$1.50-Special \$1.00

40 dozen 25-inch double satin Damask Napkins, Wamsutta, equal any \$5.00 Napkin on the market, to close out; dozen \$3.00

58 pieces 66-inch grass bleached Damask, heavy quality and will compare with any 75c goods in the city, Monday at, yard 49c

27 pieces 68-inch double satin Damask, new and handsome designs, a regular \$1.00 grade, 75c

Napkins to match, yard 75c

1,000 yards Linen Huck Toweling, worth 15c, at, yard 9c

3,000 all linen Doilies, snow white and worth 8c each, at 5c

100 6-4 double Chenille Table Covers, good value at 75c, to go at 49c

100 pieces soft cotton Diaper, 20 inch, 10 yards to piece, at, piece 50c

**SHOES**

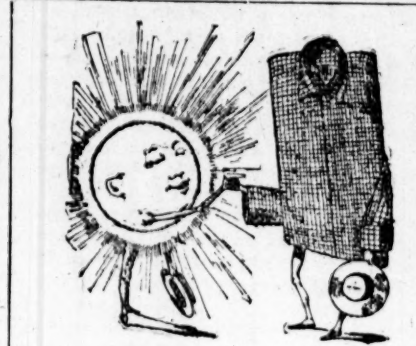
Children's hand-sewed strap Sandals, bow and buckle, tan, oxford, patent leather and dongo; these goods were \$1.25, to close out on bargain table, 9c

One lot of ladies' hand-sewed Oxford Ties and Strap Sandals, heels and spring heels, tan, patent leather, oxford and dongo; new goods, latest styles; were \$1.50, now marked on bargain counter at 9c

One lot of ladies' fine hand-sewed Oxford Ties and black, broken sizes; every pair Oxford in the lot worth more than \$3, all this season's latest styles, now marked \$1.50

One lot of men's calf and tan best hand-sewed Shoes, in lace and congress, broken sizes; every pair had been marked from \$3 to \$5; come and pick out your size for \$1.50

New line of ladies' tan, oxford and black lace and button Shoes, pointed and coin toes, worth \$2.50; special Monday \$1.50

**You Can Keep Cool**

and at very small expense. We have cut the prices on everything that reminds you of summer. When our fall stuff arrives we want plenty of shelf space and a bigger bank account; that's why we are quoting the following prices:

All Straw Hats 1/2 Price.

Negligee Shirts 1/3 Off.

Alpaca, Sicilian and Serge Coats and Coats and Vests at Cost.

Fine Linen Crash Suits, worth \$6.50 and \$5.00, at \$3.90

Nothing charged at these Prices.

**EISEMAN & WEIL**

3 Whitehall St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, ATLANTA, GA.

Press clippings of every conceivable nature for sale. We read the papers and supply information on any subject; also lists of names for advertisers.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DOUGLASS, GREEN, STARK &amp; HOWE, LAWYERS.

Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

**\$17.50**

Atlanta to Washington and Return, via Southern Railway.

Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th and 14th, limited to 15 days from date of sale. One fare for the round trip to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk from all stations on these dates. For information apply to agents Southern Railway Company.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

**ICE**

Standard Ice Co. Telephone 495.

Notice to Contractors.

Plans and specifications for a brick school building can be seen at the office of L. P. Goodrich, architect, August 8, 1897, at the office of this board at Sanderson, Ga., and at the office of T. C. Burke, Mason, Ga. Sealed proposals for the complete job or any branch thereof will be opened at our office on August 12th at 2 p. m. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

Chairman Building Committee, Sanderson, Ga., August 4, 1897.

**Notice to Bridge Contractors**

On the 12th day of August, 1897, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., we will let all of the masonry and superstructure for the construction of the Alabama river bridge, on the line of the Montgomery division of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, near the city of Montgomery. Contractors can bid separately for the masonry, if they so desire. Masonry to be of hard burned brick, with one outer course of paving bricks of Canebrake, Birmingham or other manufacture. Will also let at same time and place the contract for superstructure of the Warrior river bridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the chief engineer, at Tuscaloosa, on and after August 5th.

THE HANOVER CONSTRUCTION CO. August 4

**OPIMUM MORPHINE HABITS**

treated on a guarantee. No matter how long the habit, we will cure you. Address R. H. YEAL, M. D., Lithia Spring, Opium Cure Co., or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

**24 HOURS TO CHICAGO**

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS VIA EVANSVILLE &amp; TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or State Agent or write to R. H. Yeal, M. D., Lithia Spring, Opium Cure Co., or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 10 to 15 days. No matter how long the habit, we will cure you. Address R. H. Yeal, M. D., Lithia Spring, Opium Cure Co., or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

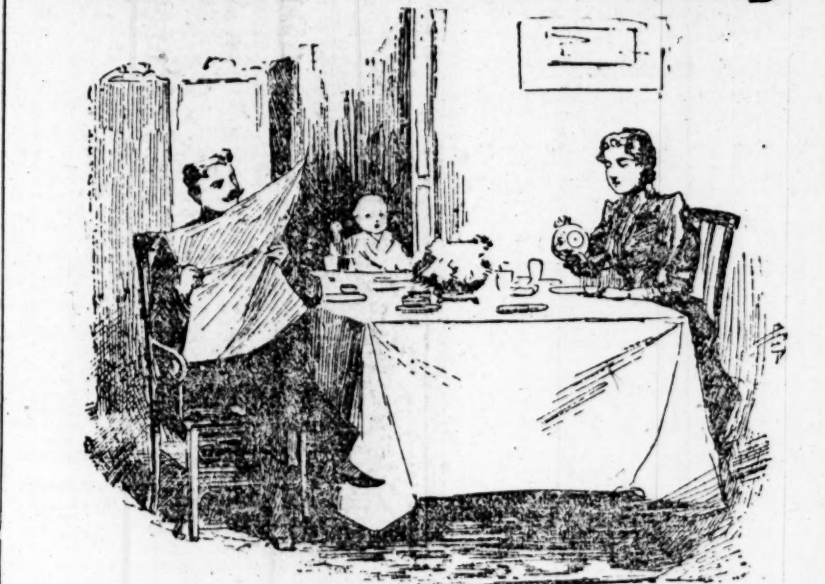
We have the very best arrangements for making loans: \$1,000 up to \$5,000 at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, according to location. You stand in your own light if you make any application for money or real estate without seeing us.

THE H. Y. SNOW residence, Peachtree street, near Peachtree, corner Ponce de Leon avenue and Juniper street.

DICKSON HOME, Peachtree street; Leon and 12th street.

PRYOR STREET HOME at a sacrifice, lot 5x150 worth \$1,750; new modern 6-room house on it, just finished, at a cost of \$1,200; total \$2,950. Circumstances compel its sale. Will take \$2,350.

A. J. WEST &amp; CO., Twenty Years in Real Estate.

**JACOBS' Pharmacy !****Note These Facts!**

The Grand Opening of Jacobs' Pharmacy's second store at No. 23 Whitehall street, corner of Alabama, marks a new era in the history of Atlanta's south side. Everybody would do well to remember these, the following, and act intelligently:

FIRST—Jacobs' Pharmacy is the BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES, and hence entitled to your patronage.

SECOND—That the two stores will constantly keep on hand the best of everything that brains, money and experience can buy.

THIRD—That in dealing at either of these establishments you take no chances, as perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed, or your money will be refunded.

FOURTH—That Jacobs' Pharmacy Co. conduct the only recognized CUT-PRICE DRUG STORES IN GEORGIA.

With these facts before you, will you not act wisely to call there for what you need in the drug line, at lowest prices.

**JACOBS' PHARMACY**

STORES: 6 AND 8 MARIETTA STREET AND 23 WHITEHALL, CORNER ALABAMA.

Orders From a Distance Will Receive Prompt Attention.

**MONEY TELLS THE TALE****MONEY TELLS THE TALE**

TWO weeks ago our Mr. B. F. Joel left for the eastern markets and, as usual, with the READY CASH at his disposal, has purchased for a song some of the grandest values that were ever shipped to Atlanta. Many of these goods have already arrived and many more are to come. In order to make room for our fast increasing stock, which is bright, new and seasonable, we will, commencing Monday morning and for the next ten days to come, offer values seldom shown in Atlanta.

1,000 pieces Stylish Pretty Red, Green and Heliotrope Figured Dimities, 12 1/2c values 5c Yd

500 pieces 40-inch Plain White Victoria Lawn to go at 34c Yd

150 pieces 40-inch Figured Lawns; worth 10c, for 38c Yd

200 pieces Beautiful French Designs in Figured Jaconettes, worth 19c 7 1/2c Yd

100 pieces 36-inch Wool Serge in Black, Blue and Garnets, to go at 19c Yd

50 pcs. 52-inch All-wool Imported Serge in Black and Navy; worth \$1, to go at 35c Yd

25 pcs. 50-inch French Pepper and Salt Grenadines; worth \$1 in gold, to go at 39c Yd

100 pieces Fruit of the Loom Bleach 5c

250 pieces 4-4 Bleach 37c

500 pieces 4-4 Brown Homespun 34c

500 pieces Indigo Blue Prints 37c

350 pieces Staple Check Gingham 3 1/2c

50 pieces 10-4 Bleach Sheet 13 1/2c

100 pieces 54-inch Turkey Red Damask 15c

1,000 pieces Best Quality Kid Cambric 3c

150 pieces Linen Canvas 7 1/2c

100 pieces 36-inch Fancy Rustle Taffeta 10c

50 doz. Ladies' \$1.00 Summer Corsets 29c

25 doz. Ladies' \$1.00 R. &amp; B. Corsets 49c

100 doz. Children's Handkerchiefs, each 1c

100 doz. Ladies' Imported Hermsdorf Black Hose, 25c value 15c

1,000 doz. Narrow Val. Lace, 39c quality 18c

50 doz. Gents' 39c Balbriggan Undershirts, each 19c

25 doz. Gents' Bleach Jean Drawers, pair 19c

50 doz. Gents' New Style Negligee Shirts, white collar band and cuffs 39c

25 doz. Gents' 25c Quality Black and Tan Half Hose 10c



























## ALLEY REPARTEE.



Gladys—Go on now, take a sneak.  
Mikey—Then it's youse I'll be takin'.

## THAT GENTLE TOUCH.



Bell—It's wonderful what a change a woman can work in a man after marriage.  
Nell—You mean work out of him, don't you?

## SOCIETY.



Maudie—How do you manage to keep in?  
Mabel—By continually going out.

## A NEW AUTHOR.

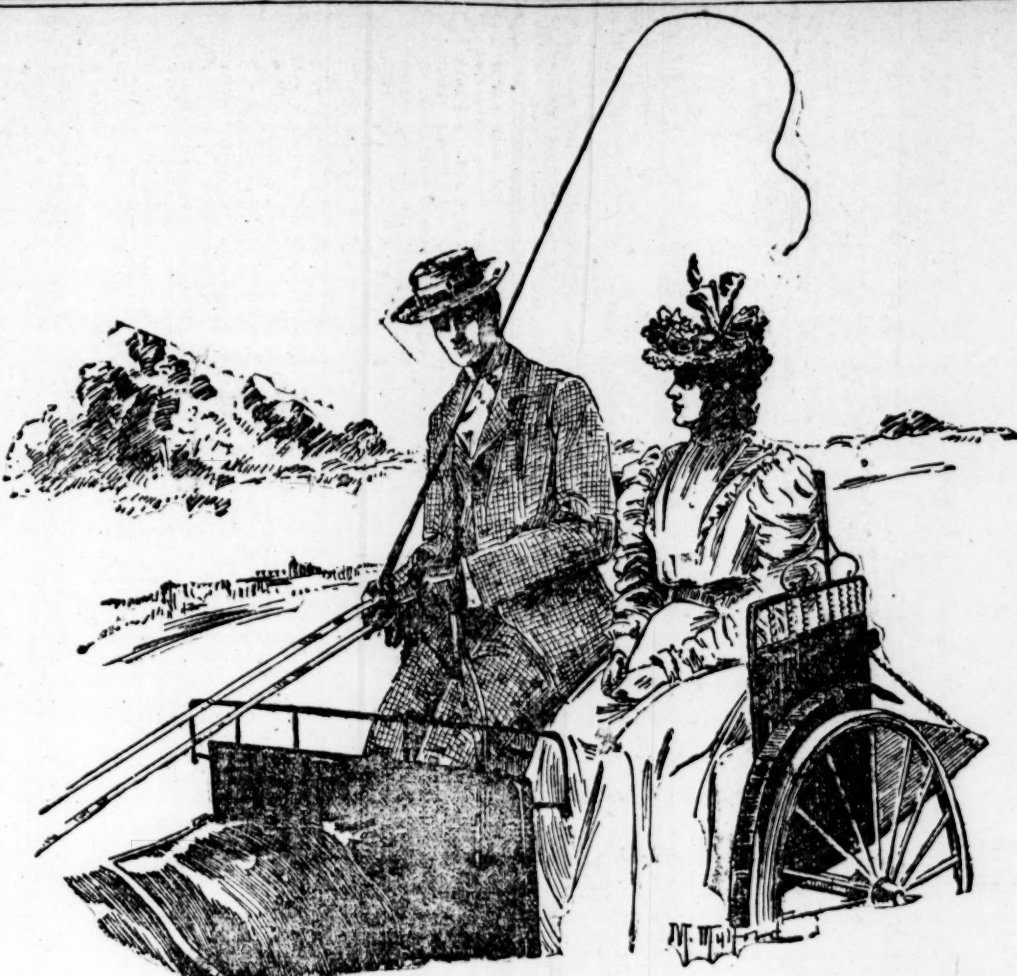


Lily, (from Annapolis)—What do you think of golf?  
Emma (from Boston)—I never read him.

## STUNNING.



Helen—What a stunning woman Mrs. Trelawne is!  
Isabel—Yes, her extravagance paralyzes her husband.



Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Monocle—Do you think your father would accept me as a son-in-law?  
Fair Maid of Manhattan—Yes, I do. Poor papa hasn't had anything to swear at since he stopped playing golf.

## SARGE PLUNKETT

Praise for the Lawyers and the Judges  
and the Newspapers.

## A BLIGHT TO AGRICULTURE

Women and Children Afraid To Stay  
by Themselves in Country  
Homes.

For The Constitution.

I have a desire to pass upon the merits of the recent lynchings which have occurred, but I will mention the effect that the general demoralization is having upon agriculture in the hope of a remedy.

The country is being blighted. Women and children have come to be afraid to be left at home by themselves. Nearly every man whose home is at all removed from neighbors feels somewhat of an anxiety when away from his home.

Everything is panicky. And the effect is to make those already in the country, especially women, anxious to get away and to keep those outside from getting into the same box.

Some blame the lawyers for these conditions—yet all agree that a lawyer should be faithful to the man who hires him.

Some blame the newspapers—yet none would subscribe to a newspaper that failed to give all the news and in an entirely up-to-date manner.

It does not matter what the cause may be, one thing is certain, the people will rule after so long this is the lesson before us. An abuse of government may be endured long and patiently, but it leads to anarchy or a correction of the evils.

Corruption in politics that defies the will of the people breeds desperation. An arrogance in wealth that is impudent in the conceit of its own power breeds a desire among the people to show their own strength.

In these last connection there are those who believe that it is no more wrong to assert power in the prestige of numbers and in brute force than to assert it by a corrupt concentration under the sanction of law that is as cruel as the lynchers' vengeance and as relentless as the people's hatred.

I take it that those are smart enough to name all the causes that have led us up to the present demoralized condition—surely no one thing has got us there.

The preacher that has kept silent on the mildest form of immorality or winked at wrong is as much responsible as the lawyer who ranted and foamed at the mouth to save a client. In fact and in truth, the lawyers have stuck closer to their ethics and have shown a keener sense of propriety in their practice than any other class of professional men that could be named. We can hardly afford to blame them for being smarter than other people.

The newspapers are no more to be blamed for flaming headlines and well flavored stories than are the grand brochures who resort to sensation in their sermons to "draw" the hearers.

But the fact remains that the whole country going to the eternal powwow, and especially will it affect the rural districts, if women and children cannot feel that they are secure.

Bishop Turner's advice to the negroes to go arm and protect themselves was, to say the least, a most impudent utterance from such a source, when the fact is that the southern white people have strained themselves to impress the world that the negroes were all right in the south. I have only heard of this utterance of the bishop; I did not see it. But I have heard more said about it than the bishop himself, per-

## A CANGE OF EXPRESSION.



1—Jim Crook—Now, just watch me swipe dat lovely satchel.



2—Gosh, dat was easy, mus' be bul-lion, too, it's heavy as lead.



3—Guess I'll open it now, and see what prize I drew.



4—But it was the snake charmer's satchel.

haps, and in all kindness I advise him to keep such sentiments locked on the portals of his own bosom or say entire and severely away from among the genuine Georgia crackers of the rural districts. The bishop himself stands as an illustration that negroes are not jumped upon and hanged without a cause, and that they have a fair showing in all the matters of life. The effect of such utterances from such a source is most demoralizing. A more prudent and patriotic effort would have been for the bishop to advise the stopping of crimes that inflame the people.

While I am advising this negro bishop, I would be glad if I could impress the white bishops and white preachers of the importance of holding the reverence of the people to the churches.

There is no reverence in a crowd that goes to religious services just as they would go to a circus. And if the sacredness of the church is forgotten and reverence for the preacher turned to a joke there is mighty little chance to entice reverence anywhere else.

The judges upon the benches must command reverence, and to speak my heart, they have done more to deserve the reverence of the people than any other class. I am sorry to say it, but I firmly believe that a lowering of pulpit department and a catering to public demoralization by Christian people has had more to do with inviting present conditions than judges, lawyers and newspapers put together.

But the thing to do is to go to work and get out of trouble as quickly as possible. Certain it will not do to delay in a restoration of a feeling of security to country people. Agriculture must go on and it cannot prosper with the women and children afraid for their lives and living in a perpetual strain of anxiety.

If we cannot get back to old times and oldtime ways, then a plan to carry on agriculture from rural villages must be found and adopted, or the country is gone. In all the years of slavery and during the war there was no such dread as now obtains in the rural districts.

Perhaps a system of policing the country districts on the order of the oldtime "patroler" system would prove most beneficial. The next legislature could frame a law establishing a captain of "patrolers" in every militia district, with powers of a city policeman, and this captain could soon organize a band that would be a check on tramps and evildoers. If it were known that there was a lawful and organized set of "patrolers" in every settlement to watch with eagle eye, there would be fewer criminals in circulation and a better feeling of security among the people.

I drop these brief suggestions and leave it with the young generation.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

## Patti's Voice.

A story is told about Madame Patti which explains why that lady takes such tender care of her voice. A few years ago Sir Morel Mackenzie asked out of curiosity to examine her throat. Madame Patti was frightened and thought that something must be wrong. Eventually she was persuaded to consent to the experiment. Mackenzie made her open her mouth wide and asked her to enunciate "Oh" and "Ah" in various keys and times. At the end of the examination he told her that she had a throat of a girl of twenty; that she would be able to sing without the slightest trace of failing power for another ten years, and that at the end of that time, if she was still as particular with herself, she might prolong her career for ten years more. "For it all depends not so much on the voice as on the care you take of it."

## Triplett's Halting Hope.

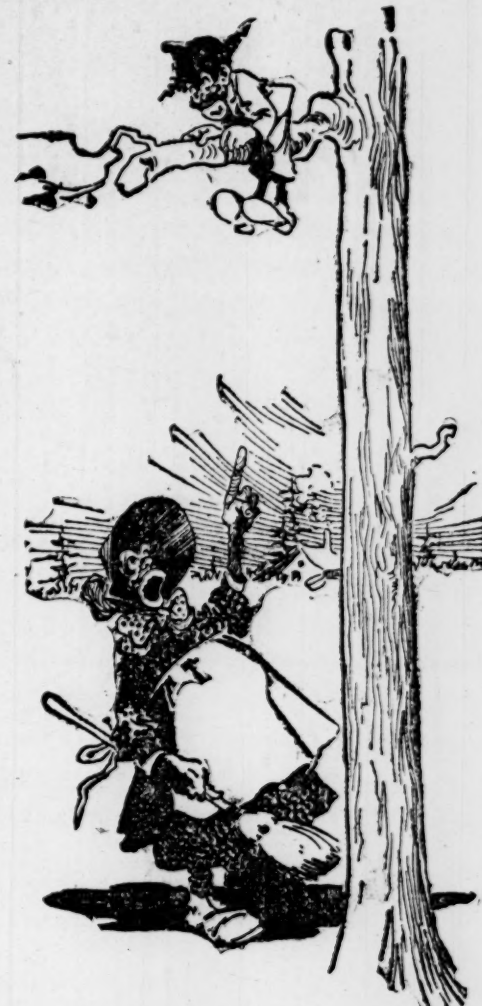
From The Thomasville, Ga., Times.  
Prosperity appears to be a little lame, but it will probably come limping along after a while.

## THE KNOW-IT-ALLS.



Bill—Jack, tell me something.  
Jack—Well?  
Bill—Why don't the men on the bleachers all turn professionals?

## CAUTION.



Git out o' dat tree, yo' Jeems Johnson. Fust thing yo' know, you'll hab de dropsy.

## SING SING.



Chimney—Where's yer fadder?  
Muggsey—Takin' de gol' cure.  
Chimney—What fer?  
Muggsey—Liftin' er man's watch.

## AFTER TAKING.



Mr. Economy—Get up there, Nancy, and come on. It was all right to fall off your wheel every time you came in front of a soda water fountain, and be carried in, before we were married, but it don't go now.

## A GOOD CURE.



Bill—I've got kleptomania.  
Sykes—What does yer take fer it?  
Bill—Everything I kin lay me hands on.



# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

## BRUIN OF TROOP I

IN WHICH HE LED JACK A DANCE OVER THE PLAINS.  
HOW A PRODIGAL SON IS RECEIVED IN BRUIN'S LAND.

By P. Y. BLACK.

Most companies and troops of soldiers of the regular army on the plains have some pet animal as a kind of mascot, one which follows the men in all their wanderings, and whose rations are issued to it as regularly as are those of the soldiers to them. From the captain to the latest recruit the mascot's comfort is a matter of moment, and the rashness of any one who would ill treat or torment such a pet would bring on the offender an avalanche of revenge.

The strangest pet I ever heard of, however, was the mascot of "I" troop of a celebrated cavalry regiment on the plains. This pet of the soldiers was a rollicking young cinnamon bear, caught when a little cub, astray by some accident from its mother down in "the nation," as Indian Territory is generally called by soldiers. There was a strange experience in the early life of "Bruin," as the pet was christened, which is worth the telling.

He could not have been more than a few weeks old when he was brought into camp, and his first days were spent between a state of abject groveling terror and a condition of frenzied fighting rage, when he bit and clawed furiously at his captors. Even then he was surprisingly strong. The men put up a tall pole for him, with a little platform at the top, and chained him with a long light chain to the foot of the pole. He thus had plenty of room to run about and scramble to his platform, a feat which he performed at once with amusing agility. Very quickly, being plentifully fed and kindly treated, he became good natured and well disposed. At first he was in mortal fear of the dogs of the troop, who used to get about and yelp at him, while he lay on his platform and snarled at them. This fear did not last after he grew fat and strong, which he did with marvelous rapidity. Then he had apparently appraised the value of the young dogs as combatants, and one day dropped suddenly into the middle of the pack. Nothing ever was funnier than the way in which these surprised whelps scattered, yelping, in all directions, but not before Bruin had given one of them a hug which effectually warned him not to presume too far again.

After that day a frolic with the dogs was Bruin's daily sport, and they never got the best of him. The soldiers used to wrestle with him, when he got on his hind legs and declined a bout with no man. These struggles became no child's play for the troopers, as Bruin waxed stronger and stronger, for he never learned to refrain from foul play, and used his claws, to the great detriment of his antagonist's clothes and sides.

There was with the command a boy about twelve years old, the son of an officer, who was spending his holidays with his father in camp. Jack and the bear became the warmest of chums. Indeed, Bruin, after awhile, was left almost entirely in Jack's charge, so far as getting his regular rations were concerned. The boy was very proud of his ward and a faithful guardian. When not hunting or fishing or making friends with the Arapahoes, on whose reservation the camp lay, he was fooling with Bruin.

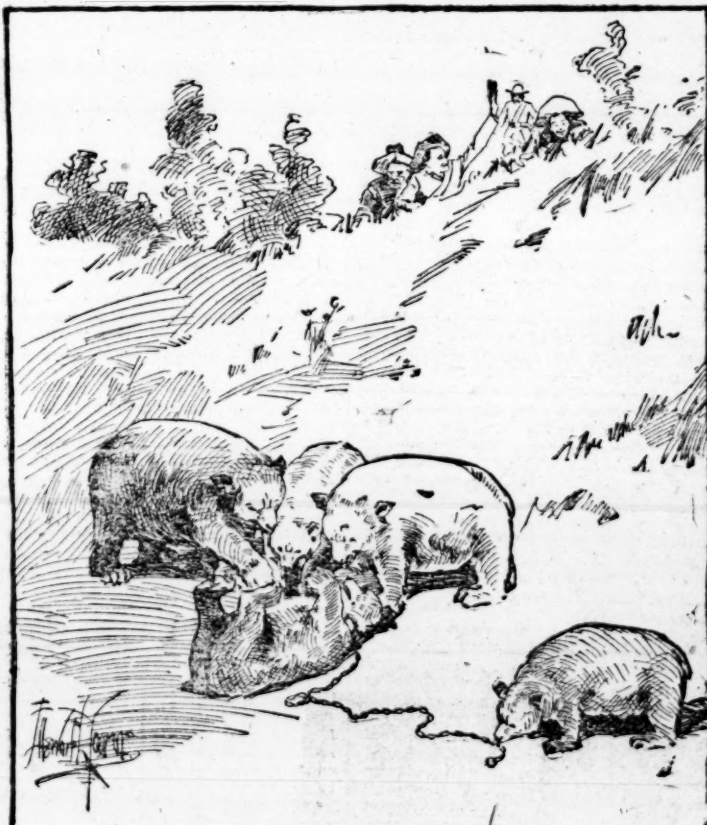
One warm morning Jack started off as usual for his morning bath, and took the bear along with him, leading it by the chain. Bruin, by this time, had been presented with a nice collar, adorned with the cap badge of the troop. Bears, you know, are of the same genus as the pig, and, like their cousins, always hungry, and, also like the pig, as difficult to lead in a straight road. Things, however, went fairly well, and Jack and his charge had a good swim and lots of sport in the pool of the creek. The bath, however, very naturally made Bruin feel good and abnormally frisky. When the pair started to go home he flatly refused. He had been now some months with the troop, and was just as strong and nearly as heavy as the boy who led him. Jack jerked and hauled on the bear's collar, implored him, entreated him almost with tears, and abused him as a stupid, ungrateful, pig-headed brute.

But Bruin was deaf to entreaty and impervious to rebuke. He insisted upon going his way, and Jack, panting and perspiring, had to follow or let go the chain, which he feared to do, as he well knew the esteem in which its mascot was held by the troop. In this way, Bruin rollicking and cantering along at a great rate, the two found themselves soon a mile from the tents, and going with increasing speed. Now Jack did not know, but Bruin, I suppose, by some instinct, did, that they were approaching what was the bear's native heath, his birthplace, around which he had gambled with his brother cubs before he had been caught. Jack was about exhausted, and the perspiration for the sun was high up, was drenching his clothes, when Bruin suddenly halted, rose on his hind quarters, sniffed the wind, gave a big grunt of satisfaction, and fairly boited. Jack could do no more. He had tried his best. The chain slipped from his aching wrists, the bear galloped off of sight, and the boy ran back to the camp to tell what had happened, with many sore lamentations and excuses for himself.

The soldiers did not blame him a bit, but, though they had just returned from an exhausting skirmish drill, a little armed and mounted party was soon made up to ride after that mascot and bring him back whether he wished or not. Jack was taken along to show the place where Bruin had disappeared. They very quickly reached the place, and the tracking of

Buin, as one can imagine, was a comparatively easy matter. A bear's tracks, too, are of the easiest to follow, and the escaped mascot was doubly handicapped by having a long chain trailing behind him which left an unmistakable trace on the ground.

For about a mile the soldiers followed the escaped bear, and rode slowly and with caution, not to alarm him. Quite unexpectedly they came to the bank of a steep coulee or ravine, and at once drew back and dismounted, leaving their horses in charge of one man while the others crept cautiously to the brink of the gully. There was the truant young bear, in the midst



"There was the Truant Young Bear in the Midst of His Family."

of his family, a returned prodigal! But he didn't seem at all happy.

A huge male brute and a female, even larger in size, and two cubs, not quite as big and well-fed as Bruin, but apparently of his age, were walking round and round him, sniffing at him, while he groveled there, with every expression of dissatisfaction and disgust. They were without doubt, Bruin's father and mother and brothers. You know how a boy is warned off when he comes home after being with horses or in dog kennels, or fishing, until he has cleaned at least his hands. He smells horsey, or doggy or fishy. So, no doubt, after wrestling and playing with men for so long, Bruin smelt, to their touchy noses, unpleasantly human, and they seemed to blame him for it, and quite object to his presence in the family circle. Every now and then papa or mamma Bruin would give him a cuff, and poor Bruin would roll on his back, and wave his paws in the air and grunt deprecatingly. Then the chain puzzled them, and the collar. These, also, handled so recently by Jack's hot hands, must have smelt, to their keen senses, very suspiciously. Besides it looked so ridiculous for a bear to be going about the country with a thing like that tied on to him. Without doubt it hurt their family pride.

The behavior of the bears was so funny that the men watched it for some time, with difficulty keeping from laughing and thus warning the beasts. There were three guns in the party, the regulation Springfield carbine, caliber forty-five. Jack had none, but the thing seemed so easy, for he could shoot fairly well, and he whispered so eagerly in the leader's ear for a shot that he was allowed to take a gun and have the first. Lying in the prone position, he took careful aim and let fly. The scene in the gully changed instantly. The young bears hurried to their mother, who, in turn, stood still beside them, facing the sudden noise with startled anger. At her Jack had aimed, but had apparently missed, though she gave a kind of ferocious grunt, that could almost be called a roar, that might be either of rage or pain. But the big male bear, after the first surprise, seemed to know where the danger was at once, and, like a true and plucky guardian of the home, turned to resent the assault. Grunting heavily, he charged up the bank straight for the soldiers with remarkable swiftness and determination. The two other guns blazed away, but he never heeded them. As soon as Jack had fired he had handed the gun back to its owner, who had now slipped in another cartridge and let fly. The big brown brute was within five yards of him when he did

so, and he must have hit it, but it lumbered on right into them. Jack, with the others, took to his heels, the soldiers reloading as they ran, and the horses were led off at a gallop by the man who was in charge of them, for they were terror-stricken at the sight of the beast. But two of the shots had struck mortally, and the bear rolled over before he could turn again on his foes.

In the meantime the mother bear was in a pitiable state. The cubs were cuddling about her, and every now and again she left them as if to attack the foe. Bruin seemed just as dear to her then as the others. He himself was in a ridiculous state of fright and bewilderment. Although he had often heard a gun go off, he had never seen one turned on himself. A careful shot from the leader at that close distance went right through the poor she bear's heart, and she fell. With their lariats ropes the soldiers soon lassoed the cubs, who hung helplessly around their mother, and Bruin was recaptured by Jack and led back in triumph by his chain. Thus troop I secured three young bears instead of one, and two fine skins, and for days after

### A SHARK IN HARNESS.

#### How the Florida Reef Boys Play with the Sea Monsters.

On the shallow lagoons of the outer Florida reef the bottom in ten feet of water is often pure white, so that dark objects resting upon it stand out with startling distinctness. One of the frequenters of the reef is a shark, known as the nurse, a huge fellow, nine or ten feet in length, who seeks the seclusion of the shallows and apparently goes to sleep. At least, pretends to, as he is seen lying perfectly quiet for hours, often permitting a boat to sail over him.

Naturally so sluggish a fish was easily captured, and one day, after watching the sharks swimming around the lagoon and refusing to leave the white shallow bottom, it occurred to a party of boys that the nurse shark would make an admirable steed, and immediate plans were formulated to capture one.

The sharks were most plentiful near a long, narrow island, and here the boys made their headquarters. Their mode of transportation was extremely primitive. The boat in which they crossed from the main island where they lived was the wooden casing of an arch some masons had been making, a boat-shaped affair, blunt at both ends. This had been caulked and provided with rowlocks, and in it the boys made frequent excursions. The plan was to sail the boat quietly over the sharks, then lower a large slip noose down and take one by the head.

The rope and a pair of grains were thrown into the boat, and, all being ready, the boys started on their expedition. They soon sighted a black spot, which told of the presence of the school of sharks, and a few moments later were quietly drifting over them. Not a word was spoken, and the greatest caution was observed as one of the boys held the boat in place, while another lowered the noose. Unfortunately an oar dropped overboard, and, with a whirl of their tails, the big fishes were off in every direction.

In the excitement of the moment a third boy seized the spear, and hurled it at a shark that was passing beneath the boat. The weapon took effect, and the next moment the line, which was fastened to the pole, stiffened out with a jerk, whirling the boat round and round, and throwing the boys down violently into the bottom. When they picked themselves up they found the

flat-bottomed boat dashing along at a rapid rate. They had secured a steed, though not in the manner anticipated.

Up the reef the nurse swam, now pulling the boat down dangerously near the water and sending out a big wave on either side, then turning with a rush to avoid a coral bank, that grew on the edge of the channel, and racing back to the starting point.

All this was very exciting. One boy held the line by bracing back; another took an oar and attempted to steer the craft in its wild race, while the other boy was merely an enthusiastic passenger. Suddenly the shark turned again, and the bow boy, rising to see what new direction it was taking, lost his balance and was jerked overboard. Before his companions realized fully the situation he was being towed along on the surface by the demoralized shark. The reef boys were as much at home in the water as on land, so the unforeseen accident simply added to the sport. The remaining boys rowed the boat across the lagoon cutting off the shark, soon picking up their companion who had pluckily held the line during the exciting tow. The shark soon became weary of dragging the boat and was then run ashore by his captors.—C. F. Holder.

### HOW CHEWING GUM IS MADE.

#### Thirteen Miles of Chewing Gum a Day Is America's Average.

The largest chewing gum factory in the world is in Cleveland, O. Only a few years ago its owner was a poor man, making his gum in the basement of an old building, offering in vain his whole business for \$100, and with his wife his sole assistant. Now his 300 employees make profits for a millionaire.

The very air around the factory is pregnant with the composite fragrance of the essence used in flavoring. Entering by the packing room, the white walls, the fine drift of sugar lying everywhere and the rows of white-capped girls folding the crisp papers with the deft rapidity of machines give a first impression of odorous whiteness.

The gum making begins in Mexico, its foundation being chicle gum, the chocolate colored exudence of the naseberry tree. The natives gather, pack it in barrels and send it north. At the factory it is picked over and crushed, then placed in large kettles together with sugar and flavoring extracts. While cooking the revolving cylinder within the kettle keeps the mass constantly stirred. When cooled it is carried to a table where a group of girls knead the gingerbread looking stuff, mixing in sugar until it attains the needed dryness. Transferred to another table it is rolled out to thick square cakes worked as a cook would pastry, but with sugar taking the place of flour. These cakes are then passed back and forth under a steam roller until each is in thin strips about eighteen inches wide and a yard long. A grooved roller cuts it into squares which are laid on a tray and left for twenty-four hours. After the day's drying, another grooved roller marks it into the shape in which it is sold when it is broken and sent in boxes to the packing room. Here it is wrapped in paper, packed in dainty boxes, then sent to the inspecting room, where each box is opened, examined and passed. All through the process may be noted the same accurate care and economy. Some girls in the inspecting department are kept busy lightly scraping unevenly shaped pieces. Every broken scrap is saved and returned to the melting kettle.

The factory is complete in itself and has many departments. The top floor is given up to the manufacture of pasteboard boxes for the gum. The basement is a light, airy printing office, where many hands are busy with the labels and advertising matter. A railway switch loads and unloads everything at the door. Six brands of gum are made in the building. Of one brand alone—the yucatan, the book-keeper told me \$9,900 miles had been sold in ten years, that in each day of the last ten years thirteen and a half miles had been the average sales.—Pleasant E. Todd.

### Why They Run Away Every Year.

From The Kansas City Journal. Just before Probate Judge Herr closed his office Saturday night he was paid a visit by a very strange couple. The visitors were a middle-aged man and a woman, fairly well-dressed and very good looking.

The man asked the judge if he would issue them a marriage license and perform the ceremony. It is needless to say that the judge answered in the affirmative, for this is his business. The man gave his name as G. C. Hopkins and his companion answered to the name of Lillian Hopkins.

"Are you related to each other?" inquired the judge.

"Slightly," responded the visitor. "We are man and wife."

Judge Herr naturally asked him his reason for being married again, and the stranger related a very remarkable story. He stated that they were married five years ago in the city of Chicago, and have celebrated their wedding anniversary each year by getting remarried.

"My wife and I entered into an agreement," said he, "when we were first united in the holy bonds of wedlock, to the effect that at the expiration of the first year our marriage should become void, and if we wanted to live together longer we should get married again. Our adventure with Cupid has proven a happy one to both, and for five consecutive years we have lived together and have been married each year."

Judge Herr was rendered almost speechless by the stranger's story, and, after much deliberation, refused to marry them, as he was in doubt as to whether or not he had the power to do so. Hopkins talked intelligently, and did not have the appearance of a "crank."



## YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Willie H. Gentry, Mill Creek, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am not a large boy, but I am large enough to read the letters the cousins write. I do enjoy reading them so much. I live in a very fine tobacco country, and papa has a fine crop of tobacco and corn this year, and watermelons in plenty. I wish some of the cousins could come and help me eat watermelon. If I was near enough I would send Aunt Susie one. We have a lot of peaches and apples and grapes. I send 5 cents for Grady hospital.

May Nance, Monterey.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl twelve years old, and am mamma's baby. It is now vacation. We have such nice times. We live near Little River, and papa goes seining and catches such nice fish. I have several pets. I love them all, especially a little calf named Ben Ali, and two little kittens named Love and Darling. I think a good subject for us girls to write on is "Helping Mother." I think we girls ought to think less of music and style and put our shoulders to the wheel and let mother rest awhile.

Edward Blaylock, Waterford, Miss.—Dear Junior: As I have never seen a letter from this county, I will write. I have been an admirer of The Constitution for a long time. I live on a farm. I like country life much better than city life, for in the crowded city you can't get such nice breeze. In the country you can stroll over the woods and hear the birds sing. I can do all kinds of work on the farm. Say, boys, we must push up or the girls will beat us, and we must not let them get ahead of us, must we?

Papa has been taking The Constitution for a long time, and I am always glad when Wednesday comes, so I can read all of the letters and Bill Arp's letter. I enjoy reading it so much. We have had some dry and hot weather this year. Aunt Susie, you must write longer letters and tell us all about the little ones in the ward. I know it is so nice. I would enjoy a visit to see the place. I know it is just beautiful. I will send you 10 cents next time.

Lillian Chandler, Maysville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years of age and I have a pretty home, all kinds of nice fruit trees around it. My papa takes The Constitution and we all like it. I have five brothers and three sisters living. I have over 200 chickens. I help mamma with the housework, feed the chickens, wash and dry the dishes, churn and milk. I am learning to make jellies. I can make nice light-bread. I have no pets but my doll. I can play the piano. Much love to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

Myra C. Wells, Marvin, Tenn.—Dear Junior: We have been taking The Constitution a year and think we could not do without it. Miss Maud Pigford, you and I agree on country life. I live in the country among the hills of Tennessee and I have no desire to leave them. Such splendid walks and rides the city cousins know nothing about, long horseback rides, I count among my greatest pleasures. My favorite walk is to a bluff about a quarter of a mile from home. It is a real nice walk through the woods, though a part of the way is very steep, but the view pays for the climb. That view is worthy of a better pen than mine to describe it. To the west a small creek flows through green meadows on its peaceful way, winding in and out among the willows which border its banks. Farther away are the Piny mountains. The name describes them well. To the east and south are hills and valleys, cleared lands and forests, while far in the distance is seen a range of mountains wrapped in a blue haze. They well deserve their name of Smoky mountains. The bluff itself is a great curiosity. From some points it looks like a huge, roughly made rock chimney rising among the trees. There are two cones in the rock. The smallest has three branches. It is so small we can't go to the large one because there is no safe way to it. You can't have much idea of the bluff's wild beauty until you see its huge masses of rock with here and there a stunted old tree growing in a crevice. I would like some correspondents. My age is fifteen.

Homer A. Curtis, Luther, N. C.—Dear Junior: We have been taking Home and Farm for about two years, and when our time was out last we concluded to try The Constitution. I find it very interesting, especially the children's page. I live in the western part of North Carolina, fourteen miles west of Asheville. My father is a farmer and raises corn, wheat and cats. He raises about twenty five head of cattle each spring. I am twelve years old and weigh nearly 100 pounds.

Ada and Elaine Henry, Brick Mill, Tex.—Dear Junior: We are aged five and ten years. We live in the country and like it very much. I (Ada) help mamma milk the cows and play with our little blue-eyed sister. Her name is Stella. Papa takes The Constitution. We have some little cousins in Atlanta. We visited them during the exposition. I (Elaine) have never gone to school but am going this fall. I have one pet cat. Her name is "Snowball," and Ada has a pretty bird. His name is "Frank." As this is our first letter, we will close with much love to Aunt Susie and the cousins. We enclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Mary A. Garrett, Mount Willing, Ala.—Dear Junior: I thought I would join your happy circle. I like to read Aunt Susie's and the cousins' letters very much. Papa has been a subscriber to The Constitution since January. Mount Willing is a very pretty place in the southern part of Alabama. It is nine miles from the nearest

railroad. We have a fine school here every year with about 110 pupils. I will close for this time. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Annie Lott, Sybleton, Miss.—Dear Junior: Will you admit a little Mississippi girl into your happy band. I am ten years old. When I go to school I have five studies. I also take music. My teacher offered a prize for the most hear marks and I won it. My school is out now and I help mamma. I can sweep, make beds, wash dishes and churn. I enclose 5 cents for the children's ward.

Emmett Wright, Americus, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am seven years old. I go to East Americus school. Mrs. Cola Brownes is my teacher. I help mamma milk the cow, feed the hogs and chickens, and play with my little brother and sister. Papa works in the G. and A. railroad shops. I send you 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Lottie Grant, Cadeville, La.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. We take The Constitution and I am fond of reading it. Our school is out, but will begin again in October. I like to go to school very much. We have some ripe peaches and apples. Our plums are nearly all gone. I have three sisters and one brother. We three oldest children worked in the field this year. As this is my first attempt to write I will close.

Eulalah Cook, St. John, N. C.—Dear Junior: Papa is a subscriber to The Constitution. He likes it very well. I read The Junior every week and find it very interesting. Papa is a farmer and we live away out in the country, but we like that much better than living in a town. It is so pleasant in the country to see the corn and cotton growing and hear the little birds singing and have plenty of fruit and vegetables. I enclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Laura H. Parker, Wadespark, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer's daughter and my home is situated in the southeastern part of Brooks county, six miles east of Quitman, and about two miles west of Wadespark, which is our postoffice, and one mile north of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. This part of Georgia is a good farming country and is well provided with good schools, church, etc. We have nice picnics very often at the Blue Spring, which is situated a few yards from our postoffice; we also have several entertainments nearly every week. Oh! isn't it a pleasant feeling to be awakened from deep slumber by the sweet strains of music, especially that performed on the violin? Last night the serenaders gave us a call and I enjoyed it very much indeed. I read all the cousins' letters with deep interest, especially those written on subjects. I like to read nice books, am very fond of music, pictures and flowers. An education is something I long to have. If some of the cousins will send me the words to the song, "Maggie," I will return the favor in any way.

Marion Anderson, New Providence, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a reader of The Constitution for some time; also The Junior letters; have noticed the subjects of each one, and have decided to write my first letter and take for my subject "Traits of Character." Of course there are quite a number; some grand, noble and lovable, some low and despicable, but there are three traits which I think will enable any man to walk triumphantly over the stumbling blocks of every day life, and place upon his own head the laurel crown. They are honesty, truthfulness and determination. With a truthful nature when he speaks, all who know him will feel that it will be safe to rely upon him. Honesty will soon build for him a strong reliable bridge that will bear him safely across the chasm of doubt, and that never ceasing determination will some day take him to the top round in the ladder of success. And now, dear girls, we will take modesty, patience and fidelity and build for ourselves a strong network through which all may look at but dare not aspire unless they can lay the bright laurels at our feet. Much love to Aunt Susie, our dear, noble-hearted guide. Would like a few correspondents.

G. B. Slocumb, Gloster, Miss.—Dear Junior: Will you be kind enough to allow a twelve-year-old Mississippian space in your corner to write a few lines? My brother takes The Constitution and I read the nice letters in The Junior. I like them very well. I have started several times to write, but I was afraid of that old waste basket. I thought it might catch me. I live in town, but I used to live in the country before my father died. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Clara Bell Cruise, Centerville, Ala.—Dear Junior: Here comes a little Alabama girl. I am too small to write well enough, so my auntie wrote this.

I am an only girl with six big brothers. We live on a farm one and a half miles from town. Our home is quite prettily located near the Cahaba river. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Hattie O'Neal Samuel, Vincent, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am ten years old, a native Alabamian, but my relatives on both sides were Georgians, so if any little girl fancies that we are related, I will be pleased to hear from her. My papa and grandpa were confederate soldiers. My great-grandfather was a soldier of the revolution, so I am a patriotic little girl. I live in a pretty little town on the Georgia Central railroad. We have a fine school, freestone and mineral water and more pretty girls than any little town that I know of.

M. L. Farr, S. C.—Dear Junior: Please allow me to write a few lines, as it is so very lonely. It seems like sympathy to convey one's thoughts on paper.

It is now in the soft evening twilight, when one lingers long, caressing happy thoughts of wee childhood days.

And yet look out on the dim future and realize that one is fast passing as into the cold, hard world beyond.

Oh, that we all could stay our childhood days!

Bessie Heath, Cheneyville, La.—Dear Junior: I was nine years old the 17th of March. I have been going to school six months. I am in the fourth reader, in

arithmetic and spelling and dictation; have been taking music lessons six months and can play a good many pieces. I am the only girl to help mamma with her work. I have one little brother. His name is Harry, and I play with him when I am not doing anything else. He has a dog and drives him in his little cart. I have a kitten I call Minnie. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital. I hope to see my letter in The Constitution.

Lida Middleton and Lucile Nelson, Stonewall, La.—Dear Junior: Here come two little Louisiana girls asking admittance. We will not write on a subject this time, because it is our first letter. Our parents take The Constitution and we like to read the children's page. We are both twelve years old, but very small for our age. Our fathers and mothers don't know we are writing this letter. We want to surprise them. We want to join the club. We send 10 cents to the Grady hospital.

Moore Lynn, Dallas, Tex.—Dear Junior: I do not agree with Vera Nixon on "Country Life." It seems to me that in the country, instead of gathering wild flowers, listening to the birds, watching the gentle cows graze in the meadows, and when tired to throw ourselves beside the babbling brook, we have to plough and hoe, and when tired to keep on. It seems the sun does shine brighter than in the city. But the bright sun is not very pleasant when we have to chop cotton and corn.

A. B. Childs, Church Point, La.—Dear Junior: As I have never seen a letter from here, I thought I would write and tell the cousins about the picnic we had on the 27th of May, that being the day our school closed. About a mile from our house, in the woods, there is a creek known as Plaquemine bayou. Near this creek we had our picnic. There were about 400 people present. The first part of the day was spent in songs, recitations, dialogues, etc., by the school children.

An eloquent address was delivered by the president of the school board from Opelousas. About 2 o'clock in the evening everyone joined in and a large table was stretched through the woods and all sat down and proceeded to refresh the inner man.

The rest of the afternoon was spent one way and another, while some passed through the woods, others of the young people tipped the light fantastic on the broad stage which had been used by the school in the forenoon.

Johnnie and Freddie Savage, Dryden, Tex.—Dear Junior: We live in a very high and dry place. We are about 1,800 feet above the sea level. We do not think that we suffer with the heat as much as the cousins do in Atlanta, Ga. We generally have a nice gulf breeze, and the nights are most delightful. We are not bothered with mosquitoes. North of us there are some big canyons; and to the south of us we can see Santa Rosa mountains; they are about seventy-five miles from here, and they look very beautiful in the evening when the sun is setting. No timber grows out here within miles of us. There is nothing but spanish daggers and prickly pear, cat claws and cacti and sage bush all around us. We do not see many boys and girls out here excepting our brothers and sisters. I and Freddie send 2 cents for the Grady hospital.

Eula Godwin, Mechanicsville, Ala.—Dear Junior: My papa takes The Constitution, and I enjoy reading the letters so much. I love to read Aunt Susie's letters, and wish she would write every week. I have been to school about five months this year. I can read, write and spell very well. We have just had a nice Sunday school picnic. I enjoyed myself very much. I send 5 cents to the Grady hospital.

Lasea, Miami, Mo.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject, "Beauty." There are numerous kinds of beauty—beauty of face and form, beauty of character and beauty of heart. We all admire a beautiful face; 'tis fair to look upon. It is a gift from God to be beautiful, and we should appreciate it. Beauty of character—what a grand and glorious thing it is to have a good, pure, noble character. A good character is better than riches; thieves may break in at night and steal treasures which have taken years to collect, but our character will stay with us through life. Beauty of heart! What is it? A pure heart. Is not there beauty to be found in purity? A kind and true heart. Ah, my friends, is there not beauty in all these? Let us strive to make our reputations good ones, and as we journey along through life let it be said, "He has lived well."

### Grady Hospital List.

Bessie Heathersbee, Greenland, S. C., 10 cents; Mattie L. Dickinson, Naples, Tex., 10 cents; Eulalah Cook, St. John, N. C., 5 cents; Ella L. Glover, Pope's Ferry, Ga., 5 cents; Mary A. Garrett, Mt. Willing, Ala., 10 cents; Freddie Savage, Dryden, Tex., 2 cents; Addie Marriott, Fort Worth, Tex., 5 cents; Ada and Elaine Henry, Brick Mill, Tenn., 5 cents; Bell D. Lee, Mount Sterling, Ala., 5 cents; Mrs. J. J. B. Calloway, Gordon Springs, Ga., 20 cents. For the primary class of Gordon Springs Sunday school: Sam Wilkinson, Tillman, Miss., 5 cents; Theron Roe, Tigerville, S. C., 5 cents; Bessie Heath, Cheneyville, La., 10 cents.

### Grady Club.

Irene Arnold, Franklin, Tex., (pd). Grady Kirkland, Benton, Fla., (pd). Ulio Tichholts, Columbus, Miss., (pd). Mrs. Rosa Mason, Galletin, W. Va., (pd). Catherine de Vancy Pope, Monticello, Ark., (pd).

### ONLY WITH A GLASS.

The Text of the Original Declaration Cannot Be Otherwise Read.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat. The declaration of independence is kept between two great plates of glass, the edges of which are hermetically sealed. At intervals and as a special favor, the custodian pulls out a drawer in a huge steel box and shows the treasure. But most of the time the two plates, with their sheet of parchment between, rest where burglars cannot break through, where fire cannot reach and where daylight cannot

complete the ravages already wrought by exposure. Visitors to the statehouse who want to see the declaration are shown a perfect fac simile, which hangs in a handsome frame and looks old enough to be the original. They go away none the wiser for the substitution. The truth is that the declaration was fast becoming a tradition when the extraordinary steps for its preservation were taken about three years ago.

In the administration of John Quincy Adams a copper plate was made. To get the copy for the engraver the surface of the parchment was moistened with a wet cloth. A print was taken. It removed about 50 per cent of the ink. For some years the original was exhibited under glass at the patent office, it hung where the sun reached a short time each day, until the discovery was made that the script was fading. Better care was taken when the declaration was hung in the library of the new state department building. But for some reason never satisfactorily explained the signatures suddenly seemed to be fading. John Hancock's name, one of the boldest on the sheet, in the space of two or three years, became too dim to distinguish. Then the officials having charge saw that if left in the light the original would in a few generations entirely disappear. The strong box was built. The plates of glass were obtained and sealed. In the drawer underneath the declaration the copper plate made in Adams's time is kept. The declaration can be deciphered with the aid of a glass, but the signatures are almost entirely faded out. What is left of the revered instrument will, with present precautions, last a long time.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Caesar did not say "Eet tu, Brute." Eye witnesses of the assassination deposed that he died fighting, but silent, like a wolf.

A general Italian exhibition of all kinds of chemical, agricultural and food products of all industries will be held in Turin in 1893.

Japanese have entered largely into the manufacture of matches, and are now exporting 2,500,000 boxes annually, mostly to China and India.

Americans own a match factory at Osaka, Japan, where 3,600 men and 9,700 women are employed. Last year 1,200,000 boxes of matches were produced.

No man who is intoxicated, or whose breath is even tainted with strong drink, is allowed to take his post on a train on the Grand Trunk railroad.

France makes nearly 25,000,000 pairs of gloves, and exports 18,000,000. In ten years Great Britain imported 15,000,000 pairs per annum, valued at \$1,500,000.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society in London there was exhibited a new apparatus for registering the number of strokes made with the oars in a rowboat.

Raphael will be honored by his native town, Urbino, which will erect a monument to him in August, and hold, at the same time, an international exhibition of copies of all his works.

Andross, the great Rosshire estate of 25,000 acres, on which the second duke of Sutherland spent \$2,000,000, has been sold to a sauce manufacturer. There are 16,000 acres of grouse moor, and 12,000 acres of deer forest on the domain.

Secretary Linden, of the Zoological station at Naples, has invented a boat with steel fins, which is propelled solely by the motion of the sea water. It goes best in rough weather.

There is a probability that the government will change the color of letter boxes from red to silver. A new paint containing aluminum is said to be more durable than the red.

Croquet seems to be really taking hold again in England. They are playing the game more this season than they did last and important matches are announced to take place almost daily for the next two months.

President Faure created a commotion recently in Paris by driving about with a nurse and baby in the seat usually occupied by his aid. It was then learned that his married daughter had given birth to a son three weeks before.

As a precaution against accidental poisoning the German government has passed a law requiring all drugs intended for internal use to be put in round bottles, and those which are only used externally to be placed in hexagonal bottles.

A Kansas man has requested the post-office department to change the abbreviation of Kansas in its directory and on government envelopes from "Kans." to "Kan." It is under advisement by the third assistant postmaster general and the change will probably be made.

An orchard of seventy-five trees, which have been bearing for more than sixty years, on the farm of Henry Davidson, near Whitesville, Ind., has for the last five years yielded a better quality of fruit and more on it than it did a score of years ago.

Dumont Clark, president of the American Exchange bank of New York, has received as a present a silver model of the Bank of England, complete in every detail and correct in proportions—a perfect fac-simile in miniature of the famous building.

It is gravely asserted that when it was found that the sailing date of a popular ocean steamer from Boston was set for Friday, many persons who had wished to go to Europe in her, refused to book passage for that particular trip, and the date was changed to Saturday.



## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

### Royalty's Penchant for Dogs.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.  
Nearly every one of the sovereigns of Europe, it appears, has one or more pet dogs. The collies of Queen Victoria, the fox terriers of Princess Beatrice, with Jock as prime favorite, are known at least by hearsay to everybody.

The czar of Russia is also a great lover of dogs. A London paper reports that he is always accompanied in his walks by a couple of fine Danish hounds, whose strength and vigilance their master considers his best safeguard. The grave czar is often seen playing with these monster pets. He himself has taught them their tricks, and they are nearly always about him.

The king of Greece shares the czar's taste for the Danish hounds, which are as intelligent as they are strong, and which, with hardly a bark to announce their intentions, will fly at the throat of anyone whom their master may point out to them in case of need. When the empress of Austria goes on her long walks or rides several pet dogs always accompany her. But perhaps the most widely known of all the "royal dogs" of the present day is Black, the pet dog of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

Black is a sportsman's dog, of no very aristocratic breed. Indeed, if the truth must be told, he is a member of the race of mongrels which the fishermen in the south of France take out to sea, employing them to recapture any wily fish that may fall through the meshes of their nets or slip suddenly back into its element after it has once been landed on board the barge. Black is still rejoicing in the days of his youth, but his record, not only as a common fisherman, but as a "fisher of men," is already great, for he has saved no fewer than six persons from a watery grave.

Some three or four years ago the grand Duke Alexis was staying at Biarritz. One stormy night he went out on the cliff to get a view of the angry sea. A boat was just being wrecked below, and he saw a dog dashing with angry growls and barks into the water and bringing to land, one by one, three drowning men, while the crowd cheered the brave mongrel to the echo. The grand duke approached to caress the dog, and the animal's master then offered Black to him, refusing to accept any payment.

### The Greatest Heathen Temple.

The greatest heathen temple is at Seringapatam (the city of Vishnu) in India. This immense temple comprises a square, each side being a mile in length, and inside of which are six other squares. The walls are twenty-five feet high and five feet thick, and the grand hall, in which the pilgrims assemble, is supported by 1,000 pillars, each cut from a single stone. There is a very large and magnificent Buddhist temple at Rangoon, standing on a huge mound of two terraces, the upper one being 166 feet above the ground outside, and in extent 900 feet by 655 feet. The underground temple of Kasli is another large temple, all excavated out of the solid rock—so are the temples of Elephanta. Amongst modern temples, that of the Mormons at Salt Lake City takes a leading place. It is a building of fine proportions and accommodates 5,000 persons. Its dome is one of the finest in existence; the acoustic properties are the most perfect. It occupied forty years in building, and cost \$5,000,000. The interior is adorned with costly work in marble, metal, cane, woods and draperies. It is warmed with hot water, lighted by electricity and fireproof throughout.

### Nest in Sheep's Wool.

What is certainly an odd occurrence is reported from Michigan. While a farmer was shearing a sheep, a little brown egg fell from the fleece and broke on the floor. The shearer investigated, and found a bird's nest on the sheep's back, so con the flock of sheep bore her nest is a disfigurement that, with ordinary treatment, the eggs could not roll out; but the bird had not figured on the clipping of the wool. The nest, of course, was warmer than the ordinary kind would have been; but how the mother bird could distinguish which of fault question to answer.

### Buried His Money for Good.

An unfortunate man lives in Iowa. He is a farmer, and is worth nearly \$50,000, but is in danger of dying in the poorhouse. When the panic of 1893 came, this man turned all his property into coin and buried it in small boxes upon a farm which he still held as tenant. A year ago his mind failed, and, although he seems to have some recollection of burying his money, he cannot remember the hiding place. He is now a charge upon the county, having no relatives upon whom he can depend for support.

### Peculiar Fire Department.

It is a southern paper that tells this story about its town. A woman was awakened by seeing a great light, and, hearing no alarm, dressed herself and started for the engine house. Seeing the engineer still there, she shouted "Fire," when the engineer replied that he knew it, but he was waiting to call the roll. This, he explained, was done to prevent fraud being practiced on the city, which pays each member \$1 when he responds to an alarm. So the city saved a few dollars while the fire destroyed thousands.

### A Hungry Horse.

In a Wisconsin town there is a handsome bay horse, owned by a lady who usually feeds the animal herself. One morning, recently, she went to the stable and found the horse not in his stall. After a search of some minutes he was found in the hay-loft. He undoubtedly had been seized with the pangs of hunger during the night, and, breaking his halter, had ascended a flight of narrow barn-stairs to the floor above, where he was able to feast to his heart's content. But how was the horse to get down again? The woman was unequal to the emergency, and sent for a veterinary surgeon, who proved to be a man of resource. He threw the horse on its side, chloroformed it and then slid it down stairs on a plank.

## The Modern Boy in Blue

Some Incidents in the Life of a District Messenger Boy. Honesty and Fidelity Are His Best Attributes.

By ROBERT EARL.

The first two days of the month of July were what is known in the money markets of the great cities as "coupon" days. The interest on railway and other stocks and most bond securities is paid twice a year, at the beginning of January and July. At that time the holders of the stocks clip off the coupons and send them in bundles to the offices or banks from which they have been issued, where the coupons are exchanged for money. It may interest the readers of The Junior to know that nearly all of these securities and the money they represent, amounting in every big city to tens of thousands of dollars, are conveyed back and forth by the blue-coated boys of the district messenger offices, and that so careful and trustworthy are these youngsters that it is the rarest of rare occurrences for a single dollar of all these thousands to go astray.

"Coupon" days are counted busy times with the messenger boys in some offices, but they are not the only busy times, for there is no place that is the scene of more constant activity than a district messenger office in a big town.

There are 1,400 district messenger boys in New York city. When you come to add to this the number of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other big cities of the country you will see that it makes a good sized army—a boy army larger than the standing army of the United States, an army whose members travel thousands of miles every day and whose work is often of great importance to their elders. It is a well drilled army, too, for the boys are, first of all, taught to be lively, neat in their attire and respectful. The popular idea that the messenger boy is a laggard is a mistaken one, for when there is a call for quick work it takes something with more than two legs to beat these hustling youngsters. The messenger's task is not all drudgery, either, for although most of his work is in running errands, carrying messages, parcels, etc., he is frequently called upon to do things that are interesting or amusing, and sometimes he has assignments that would puzzle a head older than most of those under the blue caps so numerous in most of our city streets.

"You'd never guess some of the jobs we get," said the bright boy sergeant in the largest messenger office in the country. "I remember that when I first began work in our uptown office a woman came in one day and had the superintendent line up a dozen of us. Then she looked us all over, and picking me out, said: 'Come up to my house this afternoon, please.' When I went she took me into one of her rooms where there was a chubby little baby kicking up his heels on the floor. 'Here, baby,' she said, 'here's the boy that's going to play with you this afternoon, and you must be very good and play nicely with him. You know how well a fifteen-year-old boy likes to take care of a baby perhaps. I didn't know which end of him to take hold of first, and I tell you I was mad to think she had got me up there to tend baby. But the little fellow was so jolly that I soon grew to like him, and after that I used to go up one afternoon every week when the nurse girl was out to take care of the baby. I had to wheel him in the park sometimes, and when the other boys found out what I was doing they called me 'the nurse.' I didn't like that either at first, but I soon grew so fond of my little charge that I didn't mind it, and that used to be the pleasantest day in my week, for the lady always gave me a good lunch before she sent me back to the office."

"That isn't half so bad as something I had when I was new on the force," broke in a rosy-cheeked boy, who sat on the bench waiting for a call. "There was a young lady up on the avenue who had a fine young bulldog. The dog had been given to her by somebody and she thought more of it than some folks do of their children. Every morning I had to take the dog out for a walk of a couple of hours. He was the worst dog I ever saw. He wanted to run after every cat and every bird we saw in the street or the park and when we met another dog it was all I could do to prevent a fight. One day we were walking through the park when another bulldog came up to Riddy (that was the name of my dog) and sniffed at him. Somehow or other Riddy slipped the chain by which I was leading him and in half a minute the liveliest kind of a dog fight was going on right there. I tried to separate them, but a man who was standing by told me to keep back and let them have it out. It was a great fight, but when it was over my dog had a limp in one leg, his right eye was closed and he didn't look half so pretty as he had in the morning. My, but wasn't that young woman mad! She made a complaint at the office and I nearly lost my place as the result. There was one good thing about it, though, I've never had to lead dogs since then."

"One of the funniest things I ever had was last summer," resumed the sergeant. "A man rushed in here and said that his horse had run away and he wanted a boy to go after him. I followed the horse all through the park and finally found it just as a policeman had captured it. Another time a young woman came in here in an awful hurry. She was dreadfully nervous and said she wanted a boy to take a note to the American line pier at once. The note must get there before the steamer sailed at 11 o'clock. It was twenty minutes of 11 then, but when she said to me, in such an earnest way, 'You will be in time, won't you?' I made up my mind to deliver that note if I had to swim out after the steamer. There was no time to ask questions when I got to the steamer, so I just went up and down bawling out the name of the man to whom the note was addressed. Presently a pale young man rushed up to me and snatched the note from my hand. He gave it one look, and then said, 'Come on.' We rushed off just as the gangplank was be-

ing drawn in. All his baggage was on board, but he didn't seem to mind that. I didn't consider it necessary to take back any answer to the young lady, for the man jumped into a cab and said, 'I'll go right up.' I could guess pretty well at the story then, but I found out more about it afterwards, for the young lady came around to the office and gave me a \$5 bill. It seems there had been some kind of a quarrel, and he was going away, but she sent for him to come back at the last minute. They were married afterwards, and the funny part of it was that they both insisted on my coming to their wedding."

Another duty that the boys are frequently called on to do is to sit up at night with persons who are ill. They go out walking with blind persons, push perambulators about the parks, act as guides to strangers in town, look after offices while the occupants are away, hunt up lost pets, and in fact do everything that a bright boy possibly can.

It isn't every boy who can get the right to wear the blue uniforms. When a boy applies for a position his record is carefully looked up. His parents and teachers are asked about him to find out if he has any bad habits, for the duties of the trust which the boys are often called upon to perform makes it necessary to employ only those who are thoroughly reliable. All the boys in the service are carefully watched, and if it is found that they are associating with bad companions they are warned.

There are plenty of chances for promotion in the messenger service. Many of the boys go into office after they have been messengers for two or three years, and some of the most honored and trusted men in the banks, offices and business houses of the big cities have served their apprenticeship in the messenger service. Nearly all the officers of the American District Telegraph Company have come up through the ranks. The head of the whole service is Mr. M. W. Rayens. Just above Mr. Rayens's desk in his big and comfortable New York office is a framed letter of recommendation which he received seventeen years ago, when he was a sergeant messenger. "I wouldn't exchange that for government bonds," said Mr. Rayens, as he pointed it out to me a few days ago.

"Is the training that a boy gets as a messenger a good one for him?" I asked.

"If a boy must work for his living, it's the best possible," said Mr. Rayens. "We place more boys in positions where they can work up into places of honor and influence than all the employment offices in the country. A boy gets a good practical education from the work he is called upon to do, and if he wants to study and improve his education at the same time he has opportunities to do so. Of course some of the boys never get very far, but if they are ambitious they can. For myself I wouldn't give much for a boy who can't look far ahead of his present situation and see himself in a place of position and importance, if not one of wealth. No matter how poor a boy may be, I know that in this country it is still possible for him to rise to the very highest places. I know it because I see it going on under my eyes every day." Mr. Rayens might have added that he knew it because he had done it himself, but he modestly refrained from doing so.

The bicycle has had an important influence on the work of the boys. Almost every messenger station now has its bicycle squad, and much of the work is now done with the aid of wheels. Mr. Rayens is the man who organized this department of the work, and he is especially proud of it.

"I don't believe that one of our boys has ever been injured in a bicycle accident," said Mr. Rayens. "Sometimes the wheels are smashed, but the boys always come out with whole skins. They go everywhere, too, through the most crowded and the roughest streets. Buffalo Bill's rough riders of the world can't hold a candle to our bicycle squad."

The bicycle has given the boys a new class of duties, too. They are often called upon to accompany ladies on bicycle rides or to teach some person to ride the wheel. At the recent big Memorial day parade of wheelmen in New York city, the bicycle messengers won a medal for their fine appearance. Altogether the messenger is a most interesting member of the great boy world and promises to grow up into a worthy and desirable citizen.

### Stamps of the United States.

In this day and age we moisten a stamp and affix it to our letters and give it no further thought, accepting the stamp, as a matter of course convenience, and many persons would be wondrously surprised if they were told that their grandparents never saw a postage stamp.

Henry Shaw, the father of John "Billings," purchased the first two stamps ever sold in the United States on August 6, 1847. He bought one each of the 5-cent stamp and the 10-cent stamp, these two denominations being the only ones put out at that time. The 10-cent stamp he gave to Governor Briggs and kept the 5-cent one for himself.

Of the two stamps first issued Washington's portrait was on the 10-cent and Franklin's on the other. Since that time the various issues of the United States stamps would furnish a unique portrait gallery, showing the faces of forty-eight noted Americans. Washington appears on twenty-five issues, while Lincoln's picture is on every issue since 1866, except the Columbian series.

In 1875 a law was passed prohibiting the use of portraits of living men on the United States stamps, thus placing living men in the same position that women occupied, whether dead or alive, for no woman's portrait has ever graced a stamp belonging to the United States, postal or revenue.

Of the 250 stamps which have been issued

the values have ranged from 1 cent to \$5,000. Five dollars is the highest value among postage stamps, but newspaper stamps reach the hundred dollar mark, while a revenue stamp may represent \$5,000.

Stamps were out on the market in August, 1847, but were so little used that the government had to pass a law enforcing prepayment of postage, which went into effect in 1855. Before this action was taken scarcely one letter in a dozen was found with a stamp affixed. Today the postoffices of the country sell 4,000,000,000 stamps, counting postal cards, stamped envelopes and stamps of all kinds, valued at \$75,000,000, during a single year.

### The Next World's Fair.

From The Youth's Companion.

Although the Paris exhibition, which will mark the close of the nineteenth century, is still three years in the future, the French capital has its preparations for the great event well under way. The remarkable extent and beauty of the world's fair at Chicago have stimulated the civic pride of Paris, and no pains will be spared to make the exhibition of 1900 surpass even that of 1889.

In the anticipation of the approaching event several grand public works, which will add greatly to the beauty of the city, have already been begun. A noble avenue is to be opened from the Champs Elysees to the Hotel des Invalides, crossing the Seine by the great bridge of Alexander III, the corner stone of which was laid by the czar during his visit to Paris last year.

At the upper end of this avenue two beautiful art palaces, which are to be permanent additions to the public museums of the city, as well as features of the exhibition, are being built. And finally, the Seine in the neighborhood of the exhibition grounds is to be transformed into a sort of Venetian canal, lined with palaces, terraces and Italian gardens and furnished with broad embankments for use as promenades.

All of these undertakings are now fairly begun, and upon the most magnificent scale. The Pont Alexander III will be nearly 200 feet in width, and its single arch crowned by monuments of heroic size will occupy three years in the building.

The exhibition itself is planned upon lines of equal grandeur, and there is every reason to expect that it will prove the most extensive and varied display of the products of civilization, useful and beautiful, which the world has ever seen.

### Washington's Sunnier Side.

From The Youth's Companion.

Until Senator Lodge drew, in his "Life of Washington," the most human portrait of the great man ever given to the reading world, people saw him through an atmosphere wherein constraint, dignity and severity combined to produce the impression illustrated by the poet Snellley's lines:

Where Washington hath left  
His awful memory  
A light for after times!

In her "Martha Washington," Miss Wharton presents a sunnier side of the soldier and statesman, by quoting from the reminiscences of those who associated with him "those intimate personal details which, like the lights and shadows in a painting, are as essential to its completeness as the sharper strokes."

General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," never seemed to have stood in awe of his former commander-in-chief. One day while Lee was dining at Mount Vernon, Washington said that he wanted a pair of carriage horses, and asked him if he knew where a pair could be bought.

"I have a fine pair, general," answered Lee, "but you can't get them."

"Why not?"

"Because you will never pay more than half-price for anything, and I must have full price for my horses."

At this bantering reply, which hit Washington's closeness in buying, Mrs. Washington laughed, and the parrot perched beside her joined in.

"O Lee," said the general, taking the hit at himself in good part, "you are a funny fellow. See—that bird is laughing at you!"

Once the great, dignified man was guilty of a pun. The Rev. Dr. McWhirr, of Alexandria, dined with the Washingtons, and the general called upon him to ask a blessing. When the cloth was about to be removed he returned thanks himself. Mrs. Washington, who sometimes administered a witty rebuke to her distinguished husband, said, with a smile: "My dear you forgot that you had a clergyman dining with you today."

"My dear," replied Washington, pleasantly, "I wish clergymen and all men to know that I not a graceless man." The play upon the word "grace," though a commonplace pun, allies the "awful" Washington to everyday human nature.

Dr. Ashbel Green, a former president of Princeton college, says that Washington always asked a blessing at his own table when no clergyman was present. On one occasion, "when his mind was probably occupied with some interesting concern, on going to the table the president began to ask a blessing himself. He uttered but a word or two, when bowing to me, he requested me to proceed, which I accordingly did."

Dr. Green is also the author of the well-known anecdote from which we learn that Washington was an expert in minding a rebuke with an apology. At dinner parties, according to Dr. Green, Washington allowed the five minutes for the variation of timepieces, and then, when tardy members of congress appeared after the dinner was begun, his sarcastic apology was: "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you!" or, "Gentlemen, I have a clock who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come!"

### Hit by an Elephant.

A circus parade was passing along the streets of Wilmington, Del., and the usual crowd lined the sidewalks. Presently the elephant made his appearance, swinging his trunk in the usual fashion. Suddenly he gave the trunk an extra vigorous swing and knocked down a woman who was staring intently. A sandbag was nothing to that blow, and it cost the circus company just \$5.00 to pay for the damage.



## HOW I FOUND MY UNCLE,

From Golden Days.

I'm a boy thirteen years old, and my name is Will Milman. I've got a boat, a bicycle and a lawn tennis set, and the very best uncle in the whole world. To know me now, you would never guess that I was once as miserable a little chap as lives in all America. But I was, before I found my Uncle Luther. The way it happened was this:

My mother died when I was a baby, and father couldn't live without her, so he died, too, in less than a year. I don't remember either of them, though I've got their photographs and a letter that father wrote to me just before he died. It was opened on my tenth birthday, and I have carried it everywhere with me ever since. It always makes me cry whenever I read it.

It is a beautiful letter—all about how I must always be a good boy, and grow to be a "noble man." My father was that, I guess, and I can't see how he and Uncle Luther ever quarreled; but they did. Father has written all about it in my letter, and he said, too, that I must try to find my uncle, and tell him that he forgave him.

In father's will Mr. Johnson was made my guardian till my uncle was heard from. I was less than three years old when I went to live with him, and don't remember any other home. It wasn't a very pleasant home, I can tell you. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were everlastingly scolding me, and Ira, Susie and Jake, followed their example.

I didn't know what it was to have any one love me till little Jamie was born. He seemed to take a fancy to me almost as soon as he could notice anything. Ira used to laugh at me and call me "Nursemaid," but I loved to hold the little lad, and didn't care what any one said.

I think Mrs. Johnson was vexed that he should care so much for me, and would have kept him away from me; but, as good luck would have it, Jamie was very delicate, and the doctor said he must not be worried about anything.

One night, when Jamie was about three years old, he was being put to bed. His mother undressed him and put him into his little crib, just as she always did. Master Jamie did not like it, however, and began to cry.

"Jamie wants to sleep with Will—Jamie do."

Mrs. Johnson tried to coax him to be still, and then she scolded him, but he only cried harder and harder.

"Oh, dear! what shall I do?" she exclaimed, in despair. And then she noticed me standing near the door, and said, crossly: "Go out of this room, you naughty Will Milman."

This made Jamie cry worse than ever, and at last Mr. Johnson came upstairs.

"You'll have to give him what he wants, Agnes," he said, "or he'll go into convulsions."

"But I can't," she replied. "He has taken a notion to sleep with Will, and there's no way to manage it. It would kill baby to sleep in that close, little room, and there is only a cot bed there, besides."

"There's the spare room," Mr. Johnson replied, as if he was almost afraid to say it.

Well, you better believe Mrs. Johnson was "mad" then! But Jamie seemed to understand it, and he screamed until, at last, his mother went to the closet, got some clean sheets and went into the spare room.

When she had finished making the bed she went and picked up Jamie and gave him a good shake before she laid him down again. Then she called to me:

"William! Get undressed this moment!" It was only 7 o'clock, too. I didn't care, though, and Jamie stopped crying the very minute I lay down beside him.

He is a big, healthy boy now, and too much like Ira for my taste; but, then, he had ever so many pretty ways.

Every night after that we slept together in the spare room, and it was great fun. He always lay with my arm around him and his little curly head against my shoulder.

Sometimes I told him stories, and he would pat my cheek with his small, soft hand, and keep his great blue eyes fixed on my face till they got to winking heavily, and then suddenly shut up tight.

By and by summer came, and it was hotter than pepper. You know how it is in New York in summer.

Jamie fretted and worried from morning till night, and at last Mrs. Johnson sent for the doctor. He came twice, and then said to take baby to Coney Island.

"Will can stay at home and take care of the house," Mrs. Johnson said, at the tea table.

The next morning everybody was up early.

After breakfast Mrs. Johnson dressed Jamie and gave him to me to hold while she put on her bonnet.

In a few minutes she came downstairs again, and tried to take him from me, but he put both his arms around my neck and wouldn't let go.

"Hurry, hurry, Agnes, or we'll lose the boat!" called Mr. Johnson from the door.

Mrs. Johnson tried to get Jamie away again, but it was no use. So she just put my hat on my head, and giving me a push, said:

"There! you'll have to go, too."

I was glad enough to hear this, I can tell you.

After a grand ride on the boat we reached Coney Island, and then we all got bathing suits. I had one, too, for Jamie wouldn't go anywhere without me.

Isn't sea bathing the best fun you ever knew? I thought it was just splendid, though I had to take care of baby and didn't have such good fun as the rest.

Jamie wasn't one mite afraid, but shouted and laughed and splashed the water all about. The doctor had said he mustn't stay in long, so pretty soon Mrs. Johnson called to me to bring him on shore.

I went and gave him to her; then I was so afraid that she wouldn't let me go back again that I just turned and ran into the waves as fast as ever I could. When I looked back I saw Ira coming after me; that made me run again, and the next thing I knew there was a great shout, and I went down, down, and felt as though I

was choking to death. I did not know anything more till I opened my eyes to find that I was being carried to the beach, with a great crowd of people all around, and a gentleman in very wet clothing holding me in his arms.

"There now, my little man, you are all right," he said, kindly, placing me on my feet.

I felt real sick at first, but pretty soon I went and dressed myself. When I came out of the bathhouse the gentleman was standing near the door. I ran to him and said:

"Oh, thank you, sir, for not letting me drown!"

"Are you the little boy that tried to race across the Atlantic?" he asked, pinching my cheek.

"No, sir, I was running away from Ira. Mrs. Johnson sent him to bring me ashore, and I hadn't had any fun at all hardly," I answered, feeling rather ashamed.

"Why did Mrs. Johnson want you to come on shore?"

"Cause she kind of hates me, I think, sir," I said, doubtfully.

"Hates you! Why, what relation is she to you, child?"

"No relation at all, sir. She's my guardian's wife. Mr. Johnson is my guardian till my Uncle Luther comes home. I wish he'd hurry, for I don't have a bit good times now."

The gentleman didn't say anything more for as much as five minutes, and I was just going away, when he asked:

"What is your name, little boy?"

"William Milman, sir."

I had hardly said it, when the gentleman turned as white as a ghost. Then he said, quickly:

"William Milman! Where is your father, child?"

"My father is dead, sir."

"Dead! My brother Will dead!" he exclaimed, sadly.

Just then Mr. Johnson came up and took hold of my shoulder, saying:

"Come right home, Will!"

As he spoke, the stranger looked up and replied:

"Yes, he must come home—but with me, not you."

"What do you mean sir?" Mr. Johnson asked, angrily, though I think he was frightened, too.

"I mean that I am his uncle—his father's brother."

Mr. Johnson's hand dropped from my shoulder. He looked as if you could have knocked him over with a straw.

"Are you my Uncle Luther?" I asked, eagerly, looking up into the gentleman's face.

"Yes, my dear boy," he answered, and took my hand in his, holding it very tightly, while he talked with my guardian.

I didn't listen to what they said, for I was thinking how glad I was to find my uncle, and how I would show him father's pocket, that was in its usual place in my pocket.

At last Mr. Johnson walked away, and my uncle led me along the beach to a great hotel, up the steps, and into a room, where we were all alone.

Then he took me on his knee and kissed me, calling me his dear little nephew.

There were tears in his eyes, and when I gave him my father's letter they ran all down his cheeks.

All this happened a year ago.

Uncle Luther got all the money father left for me away from Mr. Johnson, and now I live with him.

Every one says he is spoiling me, but I don't think so, and if he is I like it first-rate, anyhow.

Before long I am going to have a lovely Aunt Alice, and she and uncle and I are going to Europe. When we come home again I am going to have a pony and a tutor.

## AMERICAN ROWBOATS.

From Golden Days.

Of late years much of the pleasure of a summer's outing is dependent in some way upon the small boat. Whether we are in the interior or on the coast, up among the hills or down in the valleys, there is sure to be a rowboat in the vicinity that will take us into the coves and inlets and windings of the ponds and streams, or among the reefs and shallows of the seashore. At one place the friendly little boat will go under one name, and will be constructed to meet the requirements of its own waters; at another place the name will be changed, and the shape also. But everywhere it is the same useful friend, easy to handle and quick to respond; whether built exclusively for pleasure, for the purpose of saving life or furnishing a livelihood to hardy men.

The variety of these rowboats built in America for different purposes is far larger than is generally supposed, and to give an idea of their range and, by comparison, of their excellence, the following classes are briefly presented:

One of the oldest and best known forms in the skiff. This is flat-bottomed, broad and safe, and varies from ten to fifteen feet in length. It is popular with boys who live near ponds, and is also much used on shallow lakes and rivers for still-fishing, and in sparsely settled regions for hunting along the banks. Improved forms are the dory and shackle.

A yawl is more especially a ship and schooner boat, about twenty-two feet in length and with a depth of thirty inches. It is heavy and very full in model, with a V stern. It is rowed either with two or four oars, and is usually from six to seven feet in width.

Seine boats used on the coasts for carrying seines and fish are often thirty feet or more in length, with about the same width and depth as the yawl. They are built of cedar or white pine planking, with oak frames, and have a sheer of three feet, carved built—that is, the planks are flush and do not overlap. They are sharp at both ends and are admirable boats for coast use—weatherly and staunch.

A surfboat, or quarter boat, is a large full-modeled craft, weighing from 600 to 1,000 pounds. It is sharp at both ends, and can be launched and landed through the surf. It is generally from twenty to thirty feet in length, and has a sheer of twenty inches. In addition to a longboat, every large sailing ship must have two surfboats and a gig. The long-

boat is longer and heavier than the surf. A popular boat, and one that is light, handy and weatherly, is the dory. It is a flat-bottomed board skiff, with a sheer in both the floor and gunwale line. The floor is sharp at bow and stern, the sides flaring and the stem raking forward. It is rowed with one or two pairs of oars. The size varies from fourteen to twenty feet over all.

A sharpie is similar to a dory in many respects, and is long and narrow, sharp at the bow and broad at the stern, with flaring sides and the peculiarity that the floor rounds up at the stern to the load line.

In Boston, lighters are called "African canoes." They are large, broad-beamed, full-modeled, heavy craft, measuring at that place twenty-four feet in length, six feet six inches in beam and thirty-three inches in depth, with several thwarts. In San Francisco, they measure forty feet in length, ten feet beam and six feet in depth. These heavy boats are used for lightering ashore, in Africa, Mexico and Central America, the cargoes of trading ships. They are paddled by rows of men seated along the gunwales.

A whaleboat is sharp at both ends, broadest beam forward to the center, and is rowed with four or six long sweeps and steered with another. It is a keel boat, and is very fast and weatherly.

A whaling vessel carries six or eight of these boats, which are thirty feet in length, six feet wide on the beam and two feet six inches deep. Though heavy—weighing about one thousand pounds—they are very fast.

A lifeboat is a non-sinkable, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes. They vary in size from eighteen feet to twenty-seven feet in length, and from four feet to seven feet in width.

Th large boats have iron keels and weigh from one to three thousand pounds. The bow and stern are decked and bulkheaded in a way to form air tanks, and an air-tight floor is laid sixteen inches above the bottom of the boat, to form an additional air reservoir. When immersed in the water, they immediately come to the surface, and the water on board pours out through scuppers in the sides.

As a pleasure boat, the barge is deservedly popular. It is a long, narrow, six or eight oared keel boat, framed with oak or cedar and planked with cedar, handsomely fitted up and used for pleasure rowing. A barge is also one of the boats of a man-of-war, used for state occasions.

Another craft used for pleasure rowing in lakes, rivers and harbors is the White-hall boat, a light, clinker-built—that is, the planks are lapped—sharp keel boat, with V-stern, from twelve to eighteen feet long and with one or two pairs of oars on the gunwales.

For rough use on rivers and in working through shallow waters while hunting or fishing, there is nothing superior to the common flatboat. This is a plank scow, flat bottomed, carrying its width clear fore and aft, and with the floor rounding up or raking sharply at bow and stern.

Another flat-bottomed boat is the bateau. It is long, low, light, pointed at bow and stern, and is used chiefly by lumbermen in rafting. A bateau fifteen feet long and twenty inches wide amidships on the floor would be twenty-two feet long and four feet wide over all.

A gig is the small boat of a whaling ship, strong and serviceable, and is used for quick trips to and from shore. It is about eighteen feet long and five feet beam. A gig is also a favorite racing boat, built as light as possible, weighing from forty to seventy-five pounds, and usually rowed with one pair of oars, but sometimes with four pairs.

Another boat used by athletes and oarsmen, both for pleasure and for racing, is the working boat. Beginners in racing take their first lesson in this boat. It is long, low and sharp, the oars resting in square ports in the gunwales. The gunwales are cut away in wave-like curves between the oar ports, and also clear forward and aft of the rowers.

But the racing boat par excellence, the one in the construction of which the daintiest and finest workmanship is lavished, is the shell. It is employed by college crews, rowing clubs and professional oarsmen generally. This beautiful modern racing boat is composed of two parts—the body and the outriggers. The body is built of cedar or mahogany, or even of paper molded in a frame and subsequently varnished. The forward and after portions of the boat are decked over with a well-varnished, tightly-stretched linen covering. The outriggers are made of four round iron staves, the upper ones being the shortest, all welded in one piece with the rowlock plate. The oars or sculls are twelve feet in length, and are made of spruce, and consist of handle, loom and blade.

## "A Little Island."

From The Youth's Companion.

Ten years or more ago Robert R. Dolling was appointed to take charge of the Winchester mission in the district of St. Agatha, the worst portion of the great town of Portsmouth, England. The district had long been the despair of philanthropists. Every one had given it up to its own wickedness.

When Mr. Dolling first stepped foot upon his new field of work he called it "a curious little island," it was so different, so isolated from the rest of the great seaport, and so overlooked. Here boys stole because stealing was their only method of living. Men were drunken because they were always hungry, and girls sinned because their mothers and their grandmothers had sinned before them.

The kind of population Mr. Dolling had to deal with can best be illustrated in his own words. This is what he saw on his first Sunday afternoon:

"Two girls in the scantiest of clothing were dancing a breakdown up and down the street in company with two sailor lads, all the neighbors looking on amused, but unastonished, until one couple, the worse for drink, toppled over. I stepped forward to help them up, but my endeavor

was evidently looked upon from a hostile point of view, for the parish voice was translated into a shower of stones, until the unfeeling sailor cried out: 'Don't touch the Holy Joe! He doesn't look such a bad sort.' To my horror, I found that some of the children on their way to church had witnessed the whole scene. They evidently looked upon it as a legitimate Sunday afternoon's entertainment."

Then the good man began his campaign. His book, "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum," thrills the sympathetic reader more than any story of fiction could possibly do. On the one side are arrayed drunkenness, immorality, laziness, indifference and godlessness—each of which was born in the blood and fostered by base surroundings. On the other side was the full faith that the most degraded soul has in it the capacity for spiritual belief, and that everybody has the possibility of a satisfactory physical state.

Acting on this theory, the results that Mr. Dolling achieved were almost marvellous. Here is an instance: In 1888 he was invited to bring some sixty of his worst people on a day's visit to the college of Winchester. He had to pay their railroad fare, also to each a day's wages, to induce them to go with him. After getting his party there his real troubles began. The guests spoiled a fine garden and stole the fruit. They threw stones at bathers, insulted the ladies who waited on them, and then they all got uproariously drunk before they went home.

Notwithstanding this unpromising beginning, the experiment was repeated year after year, until, when the annual outing to Winchester came, there was a rush for applications.

Every man wore his best clothes and paid his own fare. No lady could entertain more respectful company. Not a rude word was spoken. The cathedral was reverently visited. Not a man thought of getting drunk. Yet they were largely the same men who had rioted on the same ground ten years before.

Debased human nature is not utterly irreclaimable. What this good man has done shows that there is an inherent capacity for goodness in souls that seem to human apprehension to belong only to the order of brutes.

## The Only White Buffalo.

During the summer of 1875 bands of Indians returning from a hunt far out on the plains brought in stories of having seen at different times and in different places, and always in the center of a large herd, a white buffalo, says Forest and Stream. They had used their best horses in the effort to overtake it, to no purpose, never being able to get anywhere near the animal. At first we did not pay much attention to these stories, but still they kept cropping up from different camps, and at last, in the fall of 1875, I myself had a chance to verify the truth of the report. I had been sent on duty north along the Red Deer river, and was camping near a large band of Blackfeet, who were hunting south of that river. The buffalo had moved north in vast numbers, and the prairie was black with them.

I had gone out one morning with a party of Blackfeet to see one of their hunts, and also to try and kill for myself. My horse was a good one, and much faster than any belonging to the Indian hunters. I had got detached from the party, becoming tired of the slaughter, and must have been at least twenty miles from camp when I made for a small clump of timber not far off, intending to build a fire and roast a portion of some buffalo meat I had on the saddle with me. As I approached the wood a band of about 100 animals burst out of the brush and made off to the south, and, yes, most certainly, in the middle of them was a white buffalo. Although they were a quarter of a mile away, there could be no mistake about it; he was there, as large as life and quite white, running like a deer.

Oh, what a race it was, mile after mile; and although all the band, with the exception of about a dozen, had split off and gone in different directions, the white animal, with his body-guard of about a dozen, kept at about the same distance ahead. I could catch a glimpse of him now and then, and there was no doubt he was snow white. Get within shot I could not for many miles. Alas! for such a chance. Of a sudden my horse lurched forward on his nose, sending me over his head onto the prairie, and turning a somersault himself, missing me by only a few feet. He had put his foot into a badger-hole, and brought my hopes of a white robe to a sudden end.

## Girls' Rooms.

From Harper's Round Table.

A look into the girl's room will give an idea of what kind of a woman she will probably become. A girl who keeps her clothing hung up neatly, whose room is clean, will be very apt to make a good wife and a successful woman.

Order and neatness are essential to our comfort as well as to that of others about us. A girl who throws down her things anywhere will do things in a slovenly, careless way.

A girl who does not make her bed till after dinner—and she should always make it herself rather than have a servant to do it—and throws her dress or hat down in a chair, will make a poor wife nine cases out of ten.

If all the world could see how a girl keeps her dressing room many unhappy marriages would be saved.

Be just as tidy about your person and your room as if all your friends could always see you. Get into the habit of order and neatness and it will come easy in life afterwards.

## His Vest Was Burned.

A Philadelphia man took a vest to a clothing shop to be renovated. The next day he called for the vest, and as it was ready for him he donned it and left the place. When outside the shop the man took a cigar from his pocket and struck a match. In an instant he was ablaze, and the vest was responsible. Some inflammable stuff with which the vest had been cleaned had not dried out and had been set on fire by the flame from the match. Fortunately, the conflagration was soon extinguished, but the man was dreadfully scared.







## ONCE A BRAKEMAN; NOW CONGRESSMAN

DeGraffenreid's Eloquence Charmed a Big  
Tammany Crowd.

THE YOUNG TEXAN IS SANGUINE

He Declares That the Silver Cause Is  
Stronger Than Ever.

SAYS THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN

Bryan's Name Drew Forth Unstinted  
Applause from the Great Throng  
That Was Present.

Washington, August 7.—(Special.)—"The man who thinks all the silver sentiment of this country is confined to the south and the west is not familiar with the true situation; the man who does not see a rapid growth in democratic principles is not keeping abreast with the progress of the times."

The speaker was Hon. R. C. DeGraffenreid, one of the strong men of the Texas delegation in the house. We were talking about the political situation as it appears here in Washington, and particularly about the indications of silver growth in the east. Congressman DeGraffenreid had returned here a few days before from New York, where he had been making a study of the sentiments of the people. He was invited over there, it will be recalled, to make one of Tammany's 4th of July speeches, and, having made a decided hit in the oratorical line, remained a few days to get better acquainted with the democratic leaders of the metropolis and particularly, as it developed, to study the masses and their political beliefs.

Cheers for the Matchless Bryan. "The most significant demonstration of this year," he went on to say to me as we talked of his visit, "was that which greeted the mention of Bryan's name at that great Tammany celebration. There has been nothing like it in New York since the days of the old popular heroes of the people, and I doubt if there was anything like it even then. There was a time when the mention of Cleveland's name to a New York crowd brought cheers, but this New York crowd showed the progress that has been going on in democratic ranks when the mention of the ex-democrat was greeted by hisses and the name of the brilliant standard bearer of last year brought cheers and genuine yells of the character that you newspaper men say will 'raise the roof.' They roared and roared, but it wasn't the fault of the men who did the cheering."

Seriously, there was nothing perfunctory about that applause. It was a wonderful demonstration. It came from the hearts of the untried and there was no missing the meaning of it. I had seen the demonstrations which the mention of Bryan's name brought forth in the south during a campaign, and the boys who went down into Virginia with him had told me of the wonderful enthusiasm the brakeman's presence created among the people of that section of the south; then I had been told of the reception given the mention of his name among the people of Missouri in the recent campaign which resulted in such a splendid democratic victory. These things did not surprise me, because I knew of the strength of the man and the cause he represents in those sections. But I had been told to think other things of the democrats of New York. I had been told that their support of last year was of a perfunctory nature, but now I know better.

Cheers for the Silver Cause. "After I heard those cheers repeated when the great issue for which the people are contending was mentioned, I determined that I had been misinformed. At least I thought that if there was anything 'fixed' about the demonstration the New York democrats were the most consummate actors in the world, and I determined to investigate for myself. I did investigate. I saw and talked with democrats of all stations in life, and from all I learned—first, that the masses of the people are strong in the faith of silver restoration; and second, that the business men of the metropolis who would not listen to anything above the question of money and who were perhaps the most ignorant of all men in the country about the merits of the matter during that campaign, are now not only the most intelligent to hear what the silver men have to say, but many have become converts."

"The democratic masses of New York are as strong for silver as the democratic masses of Georgia or Texas. There were among them men who, in the stress of the campaign last year, were made by their employers to feel that the issue with them was McKinley and bread for their families, or Bryan and discharge; and who, under such duress, were made to vote the republican ticket. These men have seen the dishonesty of those professions to their sorrow and can never again be induced to vote other than the democratic ticket. The fact is, and it is a fact that there has since the election been a great growth in the democratic strength. This is a silver growth. There is now none of the doubt and none of the hesitancy that was so prevalent at the outset of the campaign last year, when designing leaders working for the money power sought to prostitute the party's principles and did succeed in luring many of the men who had been led to believe that these leaders were democrats. The true character of those men has been shown to the world and they have been kicked out. Never again will your Davis and your William C. Whitney and your Reform Club mugwumps be permitted to muddy the democratic stream. The people of New York realize the democratic platform was a great exposition of the true principles of democracy, and that in those principles alone are the rights of the people secured."

DeGraffenreid's Big Hit. The language of the gentleman from Texas is vigorous, but no more so than the Texas himself. Indeed it is characteristic of him. DeGraffenreid is one of the most forceful figures that have come to congress in recent years. Back home they call him "the black eagle" and the name is not inappropriate. In appearance he is much what that great old of the western union soldiers, "Black Jack" Logan, must have been in his young days. I am told that he has much of that same kind of popularity among the people of his district. He is a magnetic fellow and up here has from the start made friends.

Over in New York his success was most pronounced. In speaking of his speech, The New York Herald said: "He delivered a speech full of fiery patriotism, which created the greatest enthusiasm of the celebration."

The World said: "It was no wonder the

Tigers took to the big Texan, whose style suggested so forcibly the heroic days of the Alamo, and before he left the stage he was warmly invited to come and make speeches for Tammany in the coming campaign."

The New York Telegram said: "DeGraffenreid has a voice as big as the state he hails from." And describing the tribute which the speaker paid to Bryan, The Telegram said: "Then there came a noise from old Tammany as if some one had pushed the front of the red brick building in and the walls and ceilings had telescoped. Mr. DeGraffenreid went on unmoved. 'Texas has not furnished the country with presidents, but she has furnished her with blood.' More telegraphic effects on the part of the building. So great was the demonstration that the speaker could not be heard for some minutes. It was the demonstration of the day."

The Columbus, O., Press, in a Washington letter, had this to say of the speech: "The democratic members of the house came back from New York thoroughly enthused over what they saw and heard at Tammany hall's celebration of Independence Day, and many were the expressions of congratulations, not only over the gold time spent with the various chiefs, but particularly over the fact that the speakers furnished texts and created party enthusiasm that will bear good fruit in the future. This affair, according to several congressmen, brought to the front many brilliant speakers whose fame has hitherto been confined to their respective localities in the south and west, and gives prominence to the thought that the democrats will enter the next presidential contest with an array of young stars whose brilliancy will eclipse the brightest lights of the old



CONGRESSMAN DEGRAFFENREID, OF TEXAS.

political school. Many of these new spellbinders are members of the present house, and will possibly be heard next winter, when the democratic leaders of the New York delegation will be in the city. From all accounts, Hon. R. C. DeGraffenreid, who represents the third Texas district in congress, carried off the honors. According to one of the Ohio delegation, the dashing young Texan's fervid eloquence at the Tammany post-conviction fair captured the old-time braves and each telling point was received with yells that shook the roof of the wigwam. One of the New York papers says: "His voice was as big as the state from which he hails. He is a splendid specimen of Texan manhood, and since his sitting in the present congress he has made many friends, none of whom anticipated oratorical qualities of such a high character. His speech abounded in apt quotations, brilliant metaphor and quaint sentences that produced applause from the in line of old congressional orators who have heard all the famed orators of the last twenty-five years are not easily carried away by ordinary campaign eloquence."

That, I happen to know, was written by Congressman John Lenz, of Ohio, himself one of the ablest orators in democratic ranks and an impartial judge of the oratorical ability of other men. It is a handsome tribute, coming from such a source and one that is well deserved.

Democracy's Outlook. Speaking of the future outlook of the democratic party, Colonel DeGraffenreid said to me:

"Do you know it couldn't be better. A defeat is always unpleasant, but it is often of value in one way or another. That of last year was of benefit, for the results which have followed republican victory have answered most eloquently many of the contentions of the enemy. There have been object lessons of republican prosperity that will be of value in the future. The wisdom of Joe Bailey and the democratic leaders of the senate in putting no obstacle in the way of the republicans in their tariff bill has already been demonstrated. The republican plan to bring prosperity is already acknowledged failure. In the next campaign the people will give the commission to the democracy, and with the brilliant Bryan as the leader, victory will be assured."

I have been much interested in DeGraffenreid. A key to the genial personality of the man is found in the fact that from one of Texas to the other he is known as "Graft." There are no needless fillips in Texas. Just because a fellow has been elected to congress his friends do not feel it necessary to tell him he is known as "Graft." Even if the Texas were otherwise, it wouldn't hold in this case, for "Graft" would have none of it.

"When I get too good to be one of the boys," he exclaimed, "I'll expect them to forget me. They'll have the right to, but I never expect to reach that stage. I'm one of 'em as I always have been, and one's sense in frills is because they've sent me up here to congress."

From Brakeman to Congress. From railway brakeman to congress seems a pretty big jump. Not that there may not be a good many brakemen who would, if given the chance, make good congressmen, but the fact is they are not often given the chance.

I'm willing to gamble that Graft was one of the finest brakemen Texas ever knew and a leader of his fellows. He is a native of Tennessee, and before he was twenty had started at the practice of law. But at that age his life was too much of the hum-drum for him, and after a year in Chattanooga, he went out to Texas and worked on the construction of the Texas and Pacific railroad. After it was built he started to breaking on the road and was made assistant fuel agent while serving in that capacity. In a couple of years he settled down to the practice of the law at Longview and has been here since, a successful lawyer and one of the most active democrats in his part of the state. He made a race for congress against Buck Kilgore and ex-Governor Hubbard in 1890, but was not nominated; last year he was chosen as the standard bearer and made a brilliant campaign.

While he has had no opportunity in congress to display his ability as an orator, his speech at Tammany attracted much at-

tention, and he has been urged by democratic managers to take part in the Ohio and Maryland campaigns. He will probably raise his voice in behalf of the cause of the people in those states, and when he does he is going to be heard. There is no abler "stumper" in America.

OHL.

"OLD CHANCE" WOOD IS CRAZY.

This Ante-Bellum Negro May Go to the Asylum.

"Chance" Wood, the ante-bellum negro who is known to all the old residents around Atlanta, will be sent to the porthouse on Monday.

For the past week this old negro has been confined in the police station waiting the disposition of his case. Dr. Hurt will be at the police barracks today to make an examination of the case. It means he will go either to the porthouse or the former place, and he will be examined to see if the asylum would not be a better place. Old Chance Wood has been living in Atlanta ever since the stars fell. This is one of the few things that the old negro has any recollection of. He drove a dray for several years and is known to everybody as "old Chance."

The old negro is now nearing ninety years of age. His shaggy old head is streaked with gray hairs. His beard, that grows here and there, is almost white. He is bent and rheumatic and it is with an amusing style that he hobbles along. Since he has been confined to the barracks he has done nothing but pace up and

down the corridor, singing of the "Final Day." In a peculiar chant, that sounds like his mother tongue, he hums the words. From a deep note he runs the entire scale. The old negro can remember but two lines of the song he used to sing and he repeats these in different scales.

"What's the matter with you, Chance?" was asked by a Tammany party member. "Come here and shine, mouners, de judgment day is nigh," came the answer, as the old negro stopped and with his hands raised in a half supplicant way he repeated over and over again these lines.

In his younger days and before his mind was affected Chance was a welcome visitor to the old soldiers around Atlanta. He could tell more tales of ante-bellum days than any man living in this city. He relates with a great deal of interest the occasion of the stars falling and the praying of the negroes, who thought that judgment day had come.

During the war the old negro remained in Atlanta and succeeded in staying here with the remains of the fire. The old man is fast approaching the grave. He says he has visions of the other side already. If it be true, there are many in this city who will think of the poor old negro and his tales of the war after he is gone.

MONDAY ONLY—To every cash purchaser of 25c or over at our Notion Department we will give free one box fine Face Powder.

Bathing Suits For Ladies, Men, Misses and Boys Are Reduced to Close Out.

Leather Belts that were 25c to 50c are yours now for 10c.

A few more of those electric wire Hair Brushes that were 35c to be sold Monday for 10c each.

Solid back and English bristle Hair Brushes, worth 35c; yours for 10c.

A great value, large size Rubber Toilet Combs, worth 15c, yours Monday for 5c.

One-minute Hair Curlers, the greatest wonder on earth, 6 in pack, 10c pack.

Aluminum Hair Pins, worth 25c dozen; Monday 6 for 5c.

Rubber Hair Pins, worth 20c dozen, Monday 7c dozen; limit one dozen to a customer.

Two papers Hair pins for 1c. Good quality American Pins only 1c paper.

A few more of those pure white Pearl Buttons; as long as they last are yours for 3c dozen.

Large assortment of White Belts, best line in the city. Our 25c White Belts are wonders.

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Bathing Suits For Ladies, Men, Misses and Boys Are Reduced to Close Out.

GAREFUL ATTENTION TO  
MAIL ORDERS.

Great sacrificing to close out every dollar's worth of Spring and Summer stock.

Closing Out

Odd Lots of Parasols

The regular price of these Parasols was from \$1.00 to \$7.50; closing price 50c to \$2.85.

Handkerchief

Department This Week

One lot of 25 dozen 20c, 25c and 30c Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs at half price, 9c and 13c.

One lot of Japanese Empire Fans, the latest designs, worth 25c, to go at 19c.

Notion

Department

THESE CUT PRICES ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY.

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MONDAY ONLY—To every cash purchaser of 25c or over at our Notion Department we will give free one box fine Face Powder.

Bathing Suits For Ladies, Men, Misses and Boys Are Reduced to Close Out.

Leather Belts that were 25c to 50c are yours now for 10c.

A few more of those electric wire Hair Brushes that were 35c to be sold Monday for 10c each.

Solid back and English bristle Hair Brushes, worth 35c; yours for 10c.

A great value, large size Rubber Toilet Combs, worth 15c, yours Monday for 5c.

One-minute Hair Curlers, the greatest wonder on earth, 6 in pack, 10c pack.

Aluminum Hair Pins, worth 25c dozen; Monday 6 for 5c.

Rubber Hair Pins, worth 20c dozen, Monday 7c dozen; limit one dozen to a customer.

Two papers Hair pins for 1c. Good quality American Pins only 1c paper.

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A few more of those electric wire Hair Brushes that were 35c to be sold Monday for 10c each.

Solid back and English bristle Hair Brushes, worth 35c; yours for 10c.

A great value, large size Rubber Toilet Combs, worth 15c, yours Monday for 5c.

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Rubber Hair Pins, worth 20c dozen, Monday 7c dozen; limit one dozen to a customer.

**Rich's**  
54 AND 56 WHITEHALL ST.,  
Are Determined to make a  
**CLEAN SWEEP**  
Of all Odd Lots, Broken Lots, Soiled  
Lots and Surplus Summer Stocks.

THE past two weeks has witnessed the most remarkable Summer Clearing Sale of Dry Goods, Furniture, Rugs, Matting, Draperies, etc., in the history of our store. Many odd and broken lots have accumulated during our immense business. These odd lots you may have this week at almost your own price.

SILK DEPARTMENT

ON CENTER COUNTERS—FOR THIS WEEK.

900 yards Odd Lot of Plain, Striped, Figured, Fancy and Plaid Silks; worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50, at . . . 49c yard

1,276 yards of Figured China and Wash Silks; worth 30c and 35c, for . . . 21c yard

1,300 yards of Figured Taffeta in brocade patterns, medium colors; worth \$1.25, for . . . 69c yard

Lot Remnants of Black Grenadine and Laces, 3 to 6-yard lengths . . . Half price

Lacrossine \$6 Gorset

FLEXIBONE

The Highest Grade!

The Longest Wear!

FLEXIBONE

MOULDED

Flexibone Moulded Corset—the choicest fabrics of the looms of the world embodied in perfect models for fit, fancy, favor. It is unexcelled.



An Amazing Glimpse to an Eventful Season!

## KEELY COMPANY

Have just consummated the Largest Deal in Wash Goods ever made at this stage of the Season. The Agent of the most popular Printers, wishing to close out his representative pieces of their entire production, interviewed our New York partner, the result of which was the transfer of

NINE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN PIECES OF CHOICEST WASH GOODS

To us at figures which enable us to sell them to you at  
FOR YOUR CHOICE **10c a Yard** FOR YOUR CHOICE

This purchase required NERVE, PLUCK and CASH, but we know our Public. Such an offering as can only be found here will attract attention. All of our own stock of pretty Wash Goods go at the same figure to equalize the values.

This sale will include every yard of Foreign and Domestic Wash Goods in the house. In addition to the new purchase, all we have in

ALLURING AND ATTRACTIVE

FRENCH ORGANDIES! DAINY DRESDEN LAWN! DOMESTIC ORGANDIES! BELGIAN BATISTES! LAPPET SWISS MULLS! CORDED JACONETS! IRISH DIMITIES! AMERICAN SWISSES! AMERICAN DIMITIES!

Will be sold without reserve! No limits! 10 yards or 1,000 to a Customer! Remember, every yard of Wash Goods in the house to be sold at ONE PRICE

## KEELY COMPANY.

Special Clearance Sales!

## Shirt Waists.

Percalae, Batiste and Lawns, full front, fancy yokes..... **25c**  
Extra fine Figured Batistes; they are only..... **49c**  
Linen Lawns, stripes and figures, extra quality..... **69c**  
Extra fine quality, marked down from \$1.25 to \$1.75..... **98c**

## Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' Fancy Duck Skirts, in green, blue and tan..... **85c**  
Ladies' White Duck Skirts, which are worth \$1.50..... **\$1.00**  
Ladies' All Linen Skirts, worth at least \$1.50..... **\$1.00**  
Ladies' Wrappers, excellent quality, only..... **75c**

## Men's Furnishings

Gent's Night Shirts, elegantly trimmed..... **49c**  
Gent's White Shirts, Madras fronts..... **59c**  
Gent's Bal'n Shirts and Drawers, suit..... **49c**  
Boys' Negligee Shirts, each..... **50c**  
Best All Linen Collars, 4-ply, each..... **10c**  
Gent's Madras Shirts, extra quality..... **83c**

THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST WEEK OF OUR GREATEST SEASON!

## Keely Company

Already are receiving Advance Shipments of their Fall Goods, and to make room are clearing all Summer Stuffs out at figures which will move them!

**5c Yard**

An Immense Table Full of Attractive Wash Goods

Worth 7½c, 10c and 12½c, which were cheap enough until the arrival of our last purchase.

FIVE CENTS A YARD FOR CHOICE.

**7½c Yard**

For Foreign and Domestic Remnants Wash Goods

Lengths of four to twelve yards, of all goods, worth 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c and 25c, will be thrown upon center tables at

SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS FOR CHOICE.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT OF CARPETS

## Keely Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT has bounded at once into popular favor, and is in the front rank

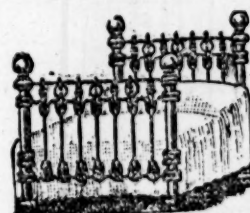
of the House Furnishers. The New Fall Stock is now ready for inspection. Special features have been added, and the Carpet Department here will soon become as important, in its way, as is our Shoe Department, viz.: The Largest of its Kind in the State!

ROOM RUGS! PARLOR CARPETS! JAPANESE MATTINGS! LINOLEUM CLOTHS! LACE CURTAINS! FANCY PORTIERES! MOSQUITO NETS! WINDOW SHADES! CHURCH FURNISHINGS! All the Newest! The Most Correct! The Best Values!

KEELY COMPANY.

R. S. CRUTCHER'S  
SUMMER CUT PRICES ON  
FURNITURE!  
READ AND B-WISE.

Iron and Brass Beds.



AT FACTORY PRICES—  
\$6.00 Iron Bed for \$4.50  
\$8.50 Iron Bed for \$6.00  
\$10.00 Iron Bed for \$7.50  
\$12.50 Iron Bed for \$9.00  
\$15.00 Iron Bed for \$11.50  
Brass Beds from \$35.00 to \$50.00



Folding Bed Lounges in all the latest coverings from \$7.50 to \$25.00.  
All the latest novelties in Parlor Suits and odd pieces.

Baby Carriages.

We have just received a large shipment of elegant Baby Carriages, bought at one-third off manufacturers' prices. Now is the time for you to get a bargain as the entire lot will be retailed at wholesale prices.

150 Rolls Carpeting—

China and Japanese Matting now ready for your inspection. Patterns are beautiful and prices right.



Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Rugs, etc.  
Everything at CUT PRICES.

More Cheap Rates to New York  
Via

The Seaboard Air-Line.

The Seaboard Air-Line, the recognized line for cheap rates, and always desiring to meet the demands of the public, beg to announce, in addition to their numerous cheap rates, that on August 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, instant, they will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to New York via Portsmouth, Norfolk and Old Dominion steamer, at the extreme low rate of \$26.15 for the round trip, tickets limited to 20 days from date of sale.

For further particulars and tickets call at No. 6 Kimball House.

AUG 8 4c

WANTED.

Ten wagons to deliver coal. Apply at Corona Coal Company, 243 Decatur street, Monday.

The Constitution is now the official organ of Fulton county. Attorneys and all persons interested in legal advertising will please bear this fact in mind.

See the 4 Flying Bicketts, Coliseum this week.

McAfee's Band, Lakewood, Sunday afternoon and night.

## R. U. A. CASH BIAR

Then why not get the advantages only a cash house can offer? What you want, when you want it. Mail orders to your satisfaction or no sale.

J. K. ORR SHOE CO.,  
30 and 32 Auburn Avenue.

## RHODES, SNOOK &amp; HAVERTY FURNITURE CO

GRAND OPENING  
MONDAY MORNING,  
AUGUST 9th, 1897**200** ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

SPECIAL SHIPMENT AT SPECIAL PRICES

You cannot afford to miss this exhibition of the best that the . . . . **EAST PRODUCES!** Every one will be sold at less than the same can be bought in New York from the importers on . . . . .

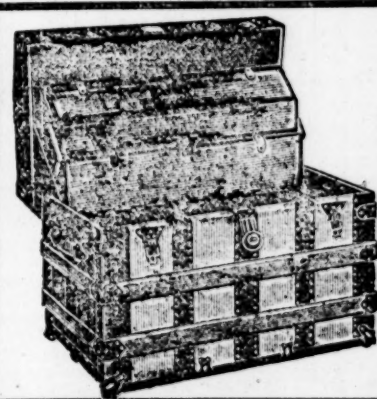
**NINETY DAYS TIME!**

It will be worth your while to pay some attention to this sale. Your note will mature when money is plentiful, and you will have the greatest bargain of your life.

These goods are the results of years of Oriental handiwork and the discoveries of persistent art hunters throughout far eastern lands . . . . .

INDIA, PERSIAN, TURKISH,  
CASHMERE, BOKHARA and  
DAGESTAN RUGS AND CARPETS.

Mr. Preston H. Miller, for many years identified with the trade, is in charge of this department and will be glad to see his friends.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY  
The Big Furniture and Carpet House**A Few**

Odd Styles and Sizes

Trunks, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases

Which we will continue to offer at Half Price until sold.

WARRANTED AS ADVERTISED.  
YOUR MONEY BACK IF WANTED.

REMEMBER—Half our price means one-third the market price.

We also have a fresh supply of new styles in Trunks, Dress Suit Cases and Traveling Bags, which we guarantee to sell at one-fourth less than the same styles and quality goods can be bought in any store in Atlanta.

In order to appreciate this inform yourself as to the style and quality you want, then call at No. 77 Whitehall Street, and save at least 25c on every dollar. Any dealer who handles our goods can do the same for you.

Ten years ago when we discontinued making the so called AUTOMATIC TRUNK we had a stock of fixtures on hand. Now, in order to use the same up we will make any trunk you can buy of this style without extra cost, which means one-fourth less than you can buy the same elsewhere. While these fixtures are of no value to us, we do not think enough of this style trunk to use them up and would not do so except to order.

Buy the Roller Tray.

EXTRA COMFORT,  
NO EXTRA COST.

For what you want for travelers use go to the

The Roller Tray Trunk and Bag Factory,  
77 WHITEHALL STREET.

H. W. Rountree &amp; Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.



# ATTENTION

# Oil Mills, Railroads, Factories, MINES, ETC.

# Receiver's Sale

Of 8 Steel Tanks, capacity 4,000 gallons each; 7 8-inch R. R. Water Cram Standard pattern; 1,000 feet 8-inch Cast Iron Pipe, Bell and Spigot; 300 feet 12-inch Cast Iron Pipe, flanged; 2,000 feet 3-inch, 2 1-2-inch and 1-inch Wrought Iron Pipe; 100 Check Valves ranging in size from 12 inches to 1/2 inch.

**JOHN A. FITTEN**  
RECEIVED

69 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA

# It Cannot Be Denied

lower prices than were ever offered to Atlanta public, and after pricing with no one will dispute our claim.

**\$1.80**--Will buy any Oxford in the store that were sold for \$3.50 and \$4.00 early in the season.

## Children's Low Shoes

STRAP SLIPPERS, low, button and L  
Oxfords, in colors and black. We ha  
them all. They are yours at a price t  
will open your eyes.

Come and test the truth of what we say.  
BLOODWORTH & CO

**THE PRATHER HOME SCHOOL**

The Only Exclusive School for  
Girls in the City of Atlanta!

Clientele Unsurpassed for  
Social Standing and Culture

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE**

aug 8 4t 1900

# Neglige

# Shirts.

Our \$1.50 grades for \$1.00.

**25c Choice** 

Of any Boys' or Child's Hat in the house. They're on a Special Center Counter. Regularly worth 50c, 75c and \$1.00

## Great Reductions On Bicycle Clothing. . .

**The George Muse Clothing Co.**  
38 WHITEHALL ST.

\_\_\_\_\_



**SCORCHED ON BIKES  
TO THEIR WEDDING**

Miss Speer and Dr. Hicks Set Her Brother  
a Hot Pace.

**UNIQUE RACE WAS FURIOUS**  
He Lashed His Horses in Fruitless  
Pursuit.

**THE WEDDING WAS QUICKLY PERFORMED**

When Mr. John Speer Reached Lynn  
Haven Bay His Sister Was  
a Bride.

Miss Lena Aurelia Speer and Dr. Samuel  
Delaney Hicks were married yesterday  
at noon in Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, by  
Dr. Robertson.

The marriage ceremony occurred im-  
mediately after the appearance of Mr. John  
Speer, the young lady's brother, at Vir-  
ginia Beach yesterday morning. For sev-  
eral days Miss Speer and Dr. Hicks have  
been at the beach, having failed to find  
a minister to perform the ceremony on  
last Wednesday. Yesterday the young  
lady's brother stepped from the Atlanta  
train and the young people mounted their  
wheels and hurried to Lynn Haven, where  
the ceremony was performed.

It is said that the fact that Dr. Hicks  
had been recently divorced caused parental  
objection to the marriage of Miss Speer,  
and it was to prevent the wedding that  
Mr. Speer made the fruitless trip to Vir-  
ginia Beach yesterday. He hurriedly fol-  
lowed his sister, but the wedding occurred,  
it is said, before his arrival, as the trip  
by wheel was made quicker than Mr.  
Speer could travel by buggy.

The story of the flight on wheels and  
the pursuit is told in the following special  
received last night from Norfolk:

Norfolk, Va., August 7.—(Special).—After  
having made several futile attempts to  
get married, Dr. Samuel Delaney Hicks,  
of Washington, and Miss Lena Speer, sis-  
ter of State Treasurer J. W. Speer, of At-  
lanta, have at last accomplished their pur-  
pose.

Her younger brother arrived at Virginia  
Beach this morning from Atlanta to look  
into the matter, as he had been by the  
papers that his sister and the doctor had  
tried, though unsuccessfully, to be wedded.  
The reason that the matter was so hard  
to adjust was the fact that Dr. Hicks  
was a divorced man, and the church has  
scruples about performing the marriage  
ceremony over grass widows.

As Mr. John Speer stepped off the train  
Miss Speer and Dr. Hicks mounted their  
wheels and pedaled with great velocity to  
Lynn Haven bay, where they persuaded  
the Rev. Dr. Robertson to make them  
so.

The last heard of Miss Speer's brother  
was driving to Princess Anne court-  
house, but it is not known whether he was  
going to see the ceremony performed or  
to put a stop to it.

Dr. and Mrs. Hicks have not yet re-  
turned to the beach.

**EXPLOSION KILLS FIFTY-SIX**

Bursting Cartridges Deal Death to Fac-  
tory Operatives.

**FOUR BADLY INJURED, MAY DIE**

Prince Ferdinand Visits the Scene  
and Distributes Money Among  
the Victims' Families.

Sofia, Bulgaria, August 7.—A disastrous  
explosion occurred yesterday at the car-  
tridge factory of Ruzhuk, on the Danu-  
be, 15 miles northwest of Varna.

Fifty-six persons were killed outright  
and very many others were injured. The  
lives of sixty of the latter are despaired  
of. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria on re-  
ceipt of the news of the disaster visited the  
scene of the explosion, and caused money  
to be distributed to the families of the vic-  
tims.

Most of those who lost their lives were  
either blown to pieces or drowned in the  
Danube.

A second powder depot, situated near  
the building in which the explosion oc-  
curred, narrowly escaped destruction.

**PENSION ROLL STILL GROWS**

List Now Threatens the Million Mark  
Despite Deaths.

**31,960 DIED IN THE LAST YEAR**

In the Meantime There Were Put on  
the List 50,101 New  
Names.

Washington, August 7.—The pension roll  
of the United States has almost reached  
the million mark.

Commissioner Evans has just issued a  
statement showing that at the beginning  
of this fiscal year the pensioners numbered  
just 983,028.

During the last year 50,101 new pensions  
were granted and 3,971 persons were re-  
turned to the rolls.

Old age and disease, however, is work-  
ing great inroads into the lists for there  
were 31,960 deaths during the year.

**Rebels Case Goes On.**

Rome, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—The  
Rebels case is progressing slowly  
and will not be finished before Tuesday  
next. There is little hope of acquittal.

**PAYS PENALTY OF A  
CRIME ON THE SPOT**

Negro Assaults a Physician's Wife and Is  
Shot To Death.

**PUNISHMENT CAME QUICKLY**  
Dr. Powell's Servant Enters a Bedroom  
Late at Night.

**HE IS CAUGHT AND DETAINED FOR TRIAL**

While Justice of the Peace Was Ar-  
ranging a Trial a Pistol Ball  
Stops Proceedings.

Glenwood, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—  
Last night at 9:30 o'clock Nathaniel Mason,  
a young negro who was employed about the  
house and who slept in the dining room,  
assaulted the wife of Dr. Powell in her  
bedroom during a few minutes' absence  
of Dr. Powell.

Dr. Powell caught and detained the  
negro until a neighbor came to his as-  
sistance.

A crowd soon gathered and while a jus-  
tice of the peace, deputy sheriff and others  
were arranging to try him a shot was fired  
through the open window by an unknown  
person, which caused the negro's death.

The finding of the coroner's jury was that  
the deceased came to his death by a gun-  
shot wound in the hands of an unknown  
person. He was buried by the county at  
Stuckey, Ga.

**TEXANS WANT TO LYNCH TWO.**

**One Negro Is Swung Up and Mob Is  
Hunting Another.**

Houston, Tex., August 7.—A double  
lynching is very likely at Nacogdoches to-  
night. The people are guarding the jail  
to prevent the sheriff's party from es-  
caping.

The two attempted an assault upon two  
young ladies last Wednesday night.

A mob of 500 men broke into the jail at  
10 o'clock, secured Brooke White and  
hanged him on an improvised scaffold  
made of scantling piled together. He  
admitted he was implicated in the crime,  
but said the blame was on the other.

The governor has ordered out the State  
troop reserves, but they nor the sheriff  
could do anything to either overawe or  
dissuade the men who were bent on hang-  
ing him. A threat to fire was made, but  
it had been carried out a very bloody  
conflict would have ensued.

Phillips will be lynched as soon as his  
hiding place is discovered.

**CALLS ON GOVERNOR FOR AID**

Sheriff of Illinois County Says He Is  
Powerless.

**WANTS MILITIA TO HELP HIM**

Tanner Requests the Officer To In-  
form Him What Is  
Wrong.

Springfield, Ill., August 7.—At 10 o'clock  
tonight Governor Tanner received the fol-  
lowing telegram from Sheriff Randall, of  
Montgomery county, at Coffeen, Ill.:

"County and local resources exhausted;  
must have militia Sunday night by 10 p. m.  
at Coffeen."

In reply Governor Tanner promptly sent  
the following telegram:

"In your message you say 'county and  
local resources exhausted.' You fail to give  
any facts or reasons. Please advise fully of  
the nature of the trouble and what you  
have done. In the meantime, it is your  
duty to protect life and property and pre-  
vent the escape of your duty to call  
every able-bodied man between the age of  
eighteen and forty-five years in your coun-  
ty to aid you. You must first show that  
there is an infraction of the law; that life  
or property is in danger; and that you  
have done your duty and exhausted all resources  
before I will feel justified in sending the  
militia. Answer and give situation fully."

**SILVER MEN WERE IN CONTROL**

Ohio Democrats Meet at Cleveland and  
Act with Unanimity.

Cleveland, August 7.—The democratic  
county convention was the most harmoni-  
ous in years.

The silver element was completely in  
control of the convention. A county and  
legislative ticket was nominated, and the  
legislative candidates were pledged to vote  
against John R. McLean for United States  
senator if elected.

The entire Chicago platform was indorse-  
d, special reference being made to the  
plank against government by injunction.

**FATHER AND SON SHOT BY POSSE**

Allen Lightfoot and Joe Badly Wounded  
by Officers.

Montgomery, Ala., August 7.—(Special).—  
A special to The Advertiser from Elba,  
Alabama county, Alabama, says that Allen  
Lightfoot was shot and killed and his son  
Joe badly wounded yesterday by an armed  
posse of officers.

The Lightfoots were charged with a num-  
ber of crimes and the elder one had been  
convicted of a felony and escaped from the  
officers. They both bid defiance to the  
law.

The officers met them in the road and a  
fuss began. When the smoke cleared  
away the result was as above stated.

The wounded man said the only regret  
he had was that some of the officers were  
not killed.

**TWO TRAIN HANDS ARE KILLED.**

Flagman Huff and Brakeman Lose  
Their Lives.

Columbia, S. C., August 7.—(Special).—  
Flagman W. A. Huff, of Athens, Ga., run-  
ning on the Seaboard Air-Line, was killed  
this morning near Greenwood. He had been  
sent back to that train.

Sitting on the track he fell asleep. On  
rounding the curve the engineer saw the  
man asleep, but too late.

A second section of this train had a  
brakeman lose his life near Middleton. At  
the same time a wreck occurred near Ches-  
ter, S. C., delaying traffic ten hours.

**Veterans Will Meet Again.**

Marietta, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—The  
veterans of Cobb's and Phillips's legions  
will hold their annual reunion at Kennes-  
aw, Ga., on Wednesday, August 11th.  
Among the invited speakers are Hon. Hoke  
Smith, General C. A. Evans, General John  
B. Gordon, General James B. Longstreet,  
J. J. Barnes and W. B. Lowe. After the  
speaking a barbecue will be served.

**FATHER FOLLOWS  
RUNAWAY DAUGHTER**

Merchant's Child Weds a Guard at a  
Convict Camp.

**OFFICERS WERE PRESENT**  
Couple Elected from Alexandria, Ga.,  
and Went To Jacksonville.

**GOING WAS ANGRY AND CARRIED A PISTOL**

J. F. Williams Marries a Girl of Fif-  
teen Years To Escape Her An-  
gry Parent's Ire.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 7.—(Special).—  
There was some excitement here yester-  
day over the arrival of an irate parent  
from Alexandria, Ga., with blood in his eye  
and a big 38 in his hip pocket, on the  
lookout for his young daughter, Miss Ida  
Going, and a young man named J. F. Wil-  
liams, with whom she had eloped recently.

The couple arrived here Monday, register-  
ing at the Savannah house as J. F. Wil-  
liams and wife.

The story, as told by Going on his ar-  
rival, was that Williams had run off with  
his daughter, who he said was fifteen  
years of age, and he was on the lookout  
for them. Williams was employed as a  
guard at the convict camp at Alexandria,  
while Going was proprietor of a store there.

The father was in a highly excited state  
of mind, and did not hesitate to say that if  
Williams had not married his daughter he  
would kill him on sight. Deputy Miller  
and Going at once instituted search for the  
couple, and finally located the young lady  
but Williams was not to be found.

The young woman said she was married  
at a place called Lake Park, but she did not  
have the marriage certificate.

Going was not permitted to see his  
daughter, as it was feared that in his ex-  
cited state he might do something that  
would afterwards be regretted. They tried  
to telegraph to Lake Park, but could not,  
and the situation seemed desperate, as the  
old gentleman was waxing warm, and  
threatened to shoot somebody on sight. He  
was kept away, and when Williams return-  
ed late yesterday the agitation was ex-  
plained, with a warning that prompt ac-  
tion was necessary. He at once got a li-  
cense here, and the couple were married.

The girl is a well-developed, handsome  
girl of fifteen, a decided brunette.

For a while the deputy sheriffs were  
kept hustling around to keep Williams and  
the old man and the girl apart.

**THEY WANT GENERAL ADVANCE**

Window Glass Workers Will Ask a 17  
Per Cent Increase.

Pittsburg, August 7.—A general advance  
of 17 per cent, based on the cost of the  
trade, will be asked by the window  
glass workers' organization at the annual  
conference with the manufacturers at  
Chicago next Wednesday.

A 15 per cent advance means a restora-  
tion of the 1892 wages, the highest paid  
under any of the tariff bills.

The demand was made today on the  
whole organization and there is no avenue  
of escape for the wage committee. They  
must require its enforcement.

**CONDITION IS UNCHANGED.**

The Death of Dr. W. B. Armstrong  
Seems Inevitable.

The condition of Dr. W. B. Armstrong,  
who has been ill from the effects of a  
stroke of paralysis at his home, beyond  
the technological school, for several weeks,  
remained unchanged during the day yester-  
day.

Dr. Ely Griffin, who has been attending  
him, reported, however, that death was in-  
evitable, and that the dying physician was  
being kept alive only by being fed arti-  
cially.

**FOSTER CALLS ON SHERMAN**

Seal Fisheries Commissioner Will Visit  
the President.

**WOULD MAKE NO STATEMENT**

No Information Given as to Con-  
ditions Regulating the Coming  
Conference.

Washington, August 7.—General John  
W. Foster, who has just returned from  
Europe, called at the state department  
today with his associate in the seal fish-  
eries negotiations, Mr. Hamilton, and saw  
Secretary Sherman.

He made no written report, but in con-  
versation with the secretary of state gave  
the latter a comprehensive idea of the re-  
sult of his mission.

Later in the day General Foster called  
upon Secretary Gage at the treasury de-  
partment, where he had a consultation  
with him, much of which was probably  
devoted to a discussion of the financial  
question from a European standpoint.

General Foster and Mr. Hamilton  
will leave in a day or two for Lake Cham-  
plain, where they will report to the pres-  
ident at the suggestion of Secretary Sher-  
man.

Both declined positively to make any  
public statement of the results of the  
work they had in hand, and particularly  
to give any information as to the condi-  
tions under which the conference to regu-  
late the seal question will assemble in  
this city in October.

**HABEAS CORPUS TRIAL DENIED.**

Judge Gaston Hands Down His Deci-  
sion in Stokes Petition.

Montgomery, Ala., August 7.—(Special).—  
Probate Judge Gaston today handed down  
his decision denying the petition of Stokes  
and the other negroes accused with him  
of the murder of Patterson, the negro  
elder, for a habeas corpus trial before  
Judge Gaston considered that he had no  
jurisdiction in the matter.

The negroes have asked for a rehearing  
on Monday.

**Two Men Badly Hurt.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special).—  
An accident occurred last night at Ste-  
venson, Ala., on the Memphis and Char-  
leston railroad, that may result in the death  
of Master Thomas A. Davis, of this city.

The baggage and mail cars of passenger  
train No. 5, which left this city at 7:30  
last night, left the track as the train  
was pulling into Stevenson. These two  
cars were wrecked and Baggage Master  
Davis had several ribs broken and was  
otherwise bruised and cut. Mail Clerk  
John Martin was also badly bruised and  
cut. Both men reside in this city.

**MINERS ARE QUIET  
BUT DETERMINED**

Several Mines Were Shut Down Yester-  
day by the Strikers.

**SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS**  
Sandy Creek Miners, Who Broke Con-  
tract, Are Not Paid.

**WEST NEWTON CITIZENS SYMPATHIZERS**

Four Hundred Miners Are Ready To  
March from Fayette City Upon  
the Company's Property.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 7.—Strikers are  
continuing orderly and are gaining access-  
ions to their ranks constantly. The 500  
men employed at the Horner & Roberts  
coal mine, at Elizabeth, refused to go to  
work this morning; about seventy-five  
miners at the Equitable mines in the same  
locality also struck. Both mines were  
paying the district rate.

The Equitable men who were persuaded to  
work out last evening all remained away  
from the pit today and no coal was mined.  
The company leased the ground where the  
miners located yesterday and ousted them,  
but another field has been secured by the  
miners which the owner refused to lease  
to the company and a permanent camp  
will be established.

It is reported that an effort will be made  
to start the mine Monday morning. The  
miners are preparing for the struggle and  
by 2 o'clock Monday morning 1,000 men  
probably will be in camp here. This closes  
down all the mines of the first and second  
districts.

This was pay day at Sandy Creek and  
the Plum Creek mine joined the strikers to-  
day and a number consented to remain at  
home.

When it was found that but few  
men were going to work at Plum  
Creek this morning, deputy sheriffs  
were dispatched to the houses of the men  
employed at the mine. The company claims  
that this mine was working full today and  
that the usual amount of coal was loaded.

The men who were sent to the mine  
when the strikers demanded their pay they  
were told that inasmuch as they had  
broken the contract no money was due  
them. The men refused to leave the mine.

No trouble is expected at Plum Creek  
tonight, notwithstanding the proximity of  
the mine to the city. The strikers and  
the miners are not expected to affiliate  
with each other.

An appeal from West Newton says that  
the sympathy of that entire community  
is with the striking coal miners. The use  
of a large building on Third street  
has been given over for a community  
meeting and farmers have contributed  
provisions liberally.

Continuously with the move on the  
Westmoreland company mines next week,  
a demonstration will be made against the  
Washington Run mines in Fayette county.

It was well known that the strikers  
had four striking miners were killed and  
ten others hurt by deputies two years  
ago.

More than 400 miners are organized in  
Fayette City and are ready to march. A  
committee from Fayette City will meet  
tonight, and if he consents the march  
will be made Monday.

There has been a demand for a strike  
has been selected one and a half miles  
from the Stickle Hollow tipple. Being at that  
distance from the mine, the miners hope  
to escape injunctions.

The output of the DeArmitt mines was  
reduced by no coal being taken from  
the Old Hill mine. The strikers' men  
at Sandy Creek have mined one con-  
dola car in three days.

**WILL BE CONCILIATORY IN TONE**

Secretary Sherman's Letter to Japan  
Will Be Short.

Washington, August 7.—It is understood  
that the reply of Secretary Sherman to  
the last Japanese protest against the  
annexation of Hawaii will be brief by  
comparison with the long letters that  
have gone before, but will be conciliatory  
in tone.

This is accounted for by the fact that  
the state department has taken note  
of the published utterances of eminent  
Japanese statesmen, which, while unof-  
ficial, are still of considerable weight,  
going to show that Japan has herself no  
designs upon the islands, but seeks only  
to conserve her treaty rights.

However, the tone of the note on this  
point will be the declaration by Sec-  
retary Sherman when he is invited to Pres-  
ident Harrison the original treaty of an-  
nexation in 1893, which failed, owing main-  
ly to the immediate change of adminis-  
tration.

**ZERBE SECURES SIGNATURES.**

Uniformity Committee Receives  
Copy of Official Agreement.

Cleveland, August 7.—J. B. Zerbe, the  
chief of the uniform committee, and  
committee of operators, received a copy  
of the official agreement today and start-  
ed at once in search of representatives of  
miners at the Pittsburgh field.

He secured the signatures of the Moon  
Run Coal Company, M. A. Hanna & Co.,  
Pickands, Mather & Co., Osborne Seager  
& Co. and the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The Cleveland operators are in favor of  
any scheme that will bring about the  
uniformity in the Pennsylvania field and  
an improvement in the condition of the  
miners.

They are satisfied that the agreement  
will have no bearing on the strike.

**Mayor Has a Mule Killed.**

Brunswick, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—  
Acting under instructions from Mayor  
Johnson, Chief of Police Beach today or-  
dered a mule taken to the crematory,  
killed by means of a mule is alleged  
to be one of the drove of twenty-five  
bought several days ago at Fort White,  
Fla., for the local trade. En route here  
all but two were reported to have died  
from the glanders.

**Business Changes in Macon.**

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—There  
have been changes in the Macon Gro-  
cery Company. W. P. Proctor, J. W. Gil-  
gerson and General Manager W. A. Gal-  
lardo have been elected directors. They  
united themselves with Ellis Young & Co.,  
of Savannah, naval stores and factors, and  
will conduct a wholesale grocery busi-  
ness. The Macon Grocery Company will  
be under the management of J. W. Smith,  
president, J. W. Smith, secretary and  
treasurer, A. W. Smith, J. N. Smith and  
N. B. Corbin. The firm became associated  
in the firm today.

**Mobile and Ohio Buys Property.**

Montgomery, Ala., August 7.—(Special).—  
The Mobile and Ohio railroad has pur-  
chased the Davidson property, 100 feet  
on Catana street and adjoining the prop-  
erty they already own there. The com-  
pany also purchased the Grove resi-  
dence property in the same neighborhood  
and propose to make other purchases to  
enlarge their terminal facilities.

**Negro Woman Has Early Cotton.**

Huntsville, Ala., August 7.—(Special).—  
The first open ball of Madison county  
cotton was received in this city this morn-  
ing. It was grown by a negro woman  
in the Tennessee river bottom.

**MOTHER DROWNS  
HER YOUNG SON**

Woman Throws Her Child Into a Large  
Fish Pond.

**SHE IS NOW IN COUNTY JAIL**  
Boy Grabbed Mother's Dress and Tried  
To Pull Himself Out.

**HEARTLESS MURDERESS SHOOK HIM OFF**

Idella Powell Banks Kills Her Off-  
spring Because He Was Weak  
and Sickly.

Quitman, Ga., August 7.—(Special).—Idella  
Powell Banks, a negro woman of thirty-  
three years and of comely appearance, is  
now confined in the Brooks county jail  
charged with murdering her four-year-old  
son.

The woman admits her guilt and by her  
own confession stands out as one of the  
coldest, most deliberate and unrepenting  
murderers the criminal history of Georgia  
has ever shown.

Idella Powell Banks' victim was a sickly  
child of four years and her only reason  
for making way with it was to escape the  
annoyance the child gave her. Coolly and  
quietly she tells of the killing, offering as  
her only excuse the illness of the child.

The murder was committed Friday, but  
was not known until today, when the body  
was found floating in a pond near Blue  
Springs, in this county. A party of fish-  
ermen was at the pond today and one of  
them observed something resembling a  
body floating about. The object was fished  
out and when drawn to the bank was  
found to be the body of a child. The cor-  
oner was notified and a jury of inquest was  
secured. The child was recognized as the  
son of Idella Powell Banks and she was  
sent for. She glanced at the body but de-  
clined that it was her son, asserting that  
he was then with relatives at Valdosta. It  
was Farmer Spright who identified the child  
and so positive was he that he was right  
that the coroner decided to arrest the wo-  
man and ordered her brought to town. Soon  
after her arrest the woman admitted that  
it was her son and said that she had  
thrown him into the pond to drown him.

She was brought to town and placed in  
jail and the body of the child was buried  
near where it was found.

In speaking of her crime the woman says  
she had been over in Lowndes county to  
visit her mother and returned home yester-  
day. She came on the train as far as  
Ousley and walked from there. Her child  
had always been sickly and she had grown  
tired of having to care for it and decided it  
would be better off dead.

When she came near the spring she  
thought of the pond between the springs  
and decided to drown him.

She carried the child there and threw it  
in and went on home.

"He did not scream," she said, "but  
swung on to my dress and it took all my  
strength to pull him loose. I turned off  
and went home without looking back to  
see what became of him."

**Says She Is Not Crazy.**

She said she knew she was doing wrong  
and that she would be hanged if caught,  
but that she had no idea any one would  
ever find it out. She felt after she reached  
home that she had done wrong and was  
sorry for it.

She believes that she will be hanged.  
The woman is of medium height, slender,  
copper colored and with a very intelligent  
face, and seems perfectly sane. When  
asked if she was sick when the crime was  
committed or was subject to spells of any  
kind, she replied that she had a little head-  
ache from the sun, but was all right.

There is considerable feeling among the  
negroes, but no trouble is feared.

**BOOST FOR BOTTLED WHISKY**

Judge Simonton Hands Down His  
Awaited Decision.

**ORIGINAL PACKAGE DEFINED**  
Says It Is What the Importer Hands  
to Carrier at Initial Place of  
Shipping.

Charleston, S. C., August 7.—(Special).—  
Judge Sim







EXCURSION  
GO TO TYBEEReached at a Special  
Held Last Night.

TES WERE OFFERED

Not Be Obtained to New  
Work or Chicago.

ON WILL BE A BIG AFFAIR

ment Band Will Go with  
Excursion—Leave  
Day Night, Aug. 21.of the Travelers' Protective  
Association was held last night  
at the Fulton bag and cotton  
mills. It was decided to run  
the excursion to Tybee instead  
of New York.The excursion was a success  
and the men at the head of  
the excursion were very much  
pleased with the result.The excursion was a success  
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ALL AT PEACESettlement Effected in Fulton Bag  
and Cotton Mills Situation.

WHEELS WILL WHIRR AGAIN

All Operatives To Begin Work Again  
Tomorrow Morning.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE

President Elias Has Agreed to the  
Transfer of Old Negro Employees  
and Will Let the Negro Women  
Remain Dismissed.  
Strikers Are Now  
Satisfied.The strike at the Fulton bag and cotton  
mills has been declared off.The trouble is at an end and when the  
mill begins tomorrow morning the employees  
who have been holding out for the  
greater part of the past week will file  
into their old places. Again the great  
machinery of the plant will be put in  
motion and once more the wheels will  
whirr.The settlement was made late yesterday  
afternoon, when, without signing any  
agreement, President Elias promised to  
remove all negroes in direct contact with  
white labor and to hold none of the operatives  
responsible for the present condition.Last night the strikers met and the  
hall of the labor union was filled with  
a large crowd that had previously gathered  
there. The report of the committee  
was given and the agreement made  
between President Elias and the committee  
was sustained.The resolution from a Lithonia union,  
criticizing the attitude of the strikers,  
caused no surprise to the officers of the  
Textile Union. They say the resolutions  
came from a lodge in Lithonia composed  
of negroes, who sympathize with the negro  
women recently employed by the company.While negroes are not allowed mem-  
bership in the Federation of Trades, they  
have organized sub-lodges upon similar  
lines.The prompt settlement of the trouble  
was a great surprise to many of the workers.  
They had prepared to remain out  
several weeks and after the refusal of  
the authorities of the factory to sign any  
agreement, many thought that an adjust-  
ment of an amicable nature would never  
come. Yesterday morning the committee  
from the strikers was in consultation  
with the president of the mills, but there  
was nothing definite determined upon, and  
when the interview was at an end mat-  
ters seemed as far as ever from a speedy  
settlement.Elias Would Not Sign.  
It was the decision of the committee  
that they would come to no agreement  
unless President Elias affixed his signa-  
ture to the written contract. The president  
had made up his mind to sign no  
paper, and was immovable in his position.  
It appeared that the siege was on for a  
long while.Late in the afternoon the committee  
from the strikers and the president came  
together again. There was a more friend-  
ly feeling between the two parties, and  
from the start it appeared that some  
tacit agreement had been made. That  
there had been an understanding between  
the representatives of both sides there  
was no doubt, and when the members of  
the committee left they knew that what  
they had asked had been gained, and that  
they would begin work again Monday.President Elias also realized that his  
difficulty was at an end. He thought that  
he had given as far for the benefit of the people,  
who he thought were mistaken, as  
much as possible, and was satisfied with  
the situation.President Elias agreed to let his order  
removing all the negro women stand; he  
agreed to transfer the colored men who  
for a number of years have been stationed  
in several of the departments, and prom-  
ised to remove none of the strikers.The Agreement Ratified.  
It was practically determined when the  
committee left yesterday afternoon that  
the strike was at an end, but it was not  
until the session of the Textile Union  
last night that the final ratification was  
made.The hall of the Federation of Trades, in  
which the strikers have been meeting, was  
filled last night by a throng unprecedented  
in numbers. To all appearances every one  
of the 1,000 strikers was there, and strong  
talks were made. There was no evidence  
of any disorder or bad humor. It has been  
a notable feature of the strike that upon  
no side has there appeared the least violence.The operatives have conducted their  
cause in a dignified manner, and not since  
the first morning has there been the least  
sign of disorder, and then this was done  
by irresponsible boys, who throw rocks  
across the walls of the mill.There was no opportunity yesterday  
morning for an outbreak, and while many  
were at the mills expecting to see trouble,  
none came. All of the operatives were  
on hand to be paid off and gathered once  
more in the halls of the big building. Asthe name of each worker was called he  
would step up and receive an envelope con-  
taining the amount earned for the week.  
These amounts varied from \$2 to \$2.50.From the actions of the employees it  
could not be told that it was any other  
than the regular pay day and the fact that  
a strike was in order was not apparent.  
This quiet determination of the people  
seemed to put a serious tone to the situa-  
tion and gave color to the statement that  
it would be a case of freeze-out.But the change came in the afternoon and  
last night there was general rejoicing at the  
halls of the union.President Elias is satisfied with the settle-  
ment."It was never my intention," he said, "to  
establish anything like social equality  
among the people, nor did I intend for  
them to associate or be thrown with col-  
ored people in any capacity. Those negroes  
were hired because I could obtain at the  
time no other laborers and I had to have  
them. No, I shall not consider the action  
of any of the men in the strike and with  
me everything shall be as before."All of the operatives are satisfied with the  
present condition and in speeches last night  
expressed themselves as happy at the solu-  
tion.The wheels will begin to turn again to-  
morrow morning.The settlement was made late yesterday  
afternoon, when, without signing any  
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It was practically determined when the  
committee left yesterday afternoon that  
the strike was at an end, but it was not  
until the session of the Textile Union  
last night that the final ratification was  
made.The hall of the Federation of Trades, in  
which the strikers have been meeting, was  
filled last night by a throng unprecedented  
in numbers. To all appearances every one  
of the 1,000 strikers was there, and strong  
talks were made. There was no evidence  
of any disorder or bad humor. It has been  
a notable feature of the strike that upon  
no side has there appeared the least violence.The operatives have conducted their  
cause in a dignified manner, and not since  
the first morning has there been the least  
sign of disorder, and then this was done  
by irresponsible boys, who throw rocks  
across the walls of the mill.There was no opportunity yesterday  
morning for an outbreak, and while many  
were at the mills expecting to see trouble,  
none came. All of the operatives were  
on hand to be paid off and gathered once  
more in the halls of the big building. Asthe name of each worker was called he  
would step up and receive an envelope con-  
taining the amount earned for the week.  
These amounts varied from \$2 to \$2.50.From the actions of the employees it  
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A BURNING ISSUEQuestion Caused a Spirited Discussion  
by the Board.

PALMER WANTS LOW RATE

Says the People and Grand Jury Have  
Not Demanded New Building.

WHY NOT MAKE EASY PAYMENTS?

Building Committee Will Confer with  
City Authorities About the Deal  
This Week.The discussion of the courthouse deal  
was the burning issue at the meeting of  
the county commissioners yesterday morn-  
ing. The question came up repeatedly, but

SCENES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE THE FACTORY STRIKERS RESIDE.

K. A. WATLEY  
PHOTOGRAPHER  
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# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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W. A. HENNING, Business Manager



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ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1897.

The Agricultural College and the University.

If rumor is correct, both the Brown and Black committees, which have been investigating the use, by the university, of the agricultural college fund appropriated by the legislature, will report against the proposition to dismember the university by removing the agricultural college to another location.

The dismemberment of the university, as has been suggested by some who have an idea that the agricultural college should be removed, would meet with the unqualified disapproval of public sentiment, and any committee's report advocating such a proposition would find a great many stumbling blocks in the way of its adoption by the legislature. The proposition is fraught with danger to the university, which would be seriously crippled by such a movement; but in the very nature of things the agricultural college itself would be the worst sufferer. The idea that the farmers of the state must have a college to which they can send their sons for the purpose of learning scientific agriculture, and that their education should be limited, does more injustice to the farmer than to anybody else. Why should not the farmer's son in studying scientific agriculture be given the advantage of all other branches of a collegiate education, such as is offered at the university? His education should be broadened, and he would be in every way better fitted to work his way in the struggle of a busy life. This advantage would accrue to a farmer's son just as to the son of a city business man; and it is absurd to say that a boy who lives in the country should be given the same advantage offered in a collegiate education that is within the reach of the young men who live in populous centers. The proposition to limit the scope of education for farmers' sons will defeat itself; for, in its very essence, it presents the obvious objection of class legislation, which, in this instance, has many disadvantages for and no advantage to the class for which it is proposed.

The same general road must be traveled by all who would cultivate their minds, and the choice of occupations must be left to the maturity of the student to decide for himself. A university—as its name implies—should be universal in its work.

"But," it might be argued by those who advocate the removal of the agricultural college, why not give such students as would attend the agricultural college, if removed, the same facilities that would be possessed by them if the college were located at the university? Simply because to duplicate the magnificent equipment of the university with its buildings, expensive apparatus, library, etc., would require an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, which would be worse than thrown away. It would be absurd for the state to maintain two universities with complete equipments to do the same work. It may be said that the agricultural students do not pursue the same line of studies that are usual to university students. This is only partly true. They probably do not study Latin and Greek and other studies pursued by those seeking to obtain a professional or a literary education, but there are many studies which are common to both. This is particularly true of the various scientific branches of a university education—and of the general equipment of the university there are but few features which would be unnecessary in a strictly agricultural college.

We publish elsewhere a communication in which the work of agricultural colleges connected with state universities is exhaustively treated. This communication is from the pen of a distinguished Georgian who knows what he is talking about and who quotes official records. It is clearly shown that the failure to take the degree of bachelor of agriculture does not indicate the failure of agricultural instruction, but the preference of students already instructed in that branch to go farther in pursuit of knowledge and to take literary degrees as well. The figures show that, while 267 students have graduated with the agricultural degree from the university, many hundreds of university men are engaged in agricultural work. The figures from other states will furnish valuable matter for consideration.

If any change must be made, the re-

sonable one would be to establish an experiment farm in the vicinity of the university rather than by removing the agricultural college from the university to the state experiment farm at a tremendous expense, and thus injure both the agricultural college and the university.

## A Postal Bank System.

Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, is the avowed champion of what is known as the postal savings bank system, and on returning to Washington next winter he intends to introduce a bill in congress for the establishment of this system in the United States. Without going into the details of the system it will be enough for the purposes of this discussion to briefly touch upon its general advantages. At the present time there are only a few banking institutions in this country which make a specialty of accommodating small depositors and which are not subject to the postal savings bank system is to meet this deficiency. If the system is adopted some arrangement will be made by which frequent depositors can place their small earnings with the government, using the various postoffices throughout the country for this purpose. The system has worked successfully in such countries as Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium and there seems to be little doubt of the fact that it can be made to work successfully in the United States. One great advantage of the system is that it would tend to encourage frugal and economic habits among a class of people who seldom receive encouragement in this respect and who need it sadly. If this were the only merit which the system possessed it would certainly warrant our lawmakers in giving it a trial at least. Whatever benefits the humbler classes of our people cannot fail to benefit the entire country.

During the past ten years the growth of the postal savings bank system in Great Britain has been remarkably rapid. In 1886 there were 6,562,355 depositors in the various postal banks of that kingdom. In 1896 this number had climbed as high as 11,343,977. In 1886 the value of the postal deposits for the year aggregated \$100,000,000; in 1896 they aggregated \$185,000,000. While the success of the system has been more pronounced in Great Britain than elsewhere, it has been in some measure successful wherever it has been adopted. Whether or not our national lawmakers decide to give the system a trial at the approaching session of congress it is likely that at some time in the near future the United States will follow the example of Europe and adopt the postal savings bank system.

## A Satisfactory Settlement.

The announcement that the strike of the operatives of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills has been satisfactorily adjusted will be read with much pleasure by the people of Atlanta.

The operatives will return to work Monday morning—an agreement having been reached by which the status quo existed when the strike was inaugurated, will be restored. In his dealings with the strikers, President Elsas proceeded with his usual conservatism and common sense; and it is a pity that the heads of other great industrial and manufacturing institutions have not followed the example of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. In the same spirit that has characterized the conduct of President Elsas.

## Magnifying the Dingley Law.

Conspicuously in the first results of the Dingley tariff law, the gold organs north, east, south and west are announcing that confidence has been restored and that we may now regard ourselves as cuddling in the lap of prosperity.

It is natural that those of the gold organs which represent the republican party should make this claim. Following the example of Mr. McKinley, they have contended all along that as soon as a high protective tariff became a law the country would begin to feel the effects of McKinley prosperity. We say it is natural that the republican newspapers should be in an expectant state of mind, ready to discover prosperity behind every bush as the result of the Dingley tariff.

But what is to be said of the attitude of the vast array of gold organs which are violently opposed to protective tariff?

The currency situation is precisely the same. With the exception of wheat, prices of staple products are relatively the same; and the rise in wheat, resulting from extraordinary conditions abroad, has not been sufficient to give the western farmers a surplus of money. If, therefore, the country is standing in the presence of prosperity, as the free trade and tariff reform gold organs contend, the result is due to that hideous legislative monstrosity, the Dingley tariff law. If trade is about to revive, the fact cannot be blinked that the republican tariff law is responsible for it.

Now The Constitution does not believe that higher tariff taxes can, under present circumstances, make the people more prosperous, or revive trade, or increase the price of wheat. We do not believe that the effects of such a drastic measure can be anything but bad. Therefore, we do not believe that prosperity has been restored, or that it can possibly be restored by increasing the prices of manufactured products without increasing the supply of money in circulation.

## The Maryland Platform.

We referred yesterday to the strange delusion on the part of The New York World that the recently adopted platform of the Maryland democrats shows that they are drifting toward the gold standard; and we took occasion to show that, so far from this being the case, the financial plank (though it is undoubtedly a stride in a better step in the direction of the Chicago platform.

That this is true is shown in black and white by our Washington correspondent, who has been studying the political situation in Maryland. His very interesting letter we print in another column. Embodied therein, our readers will find all the facts of the situation clearly and concisely set forth.

Last year the democrats of Maryland, adopting their platform before the national convention, declared unequivocally in favor of the existing gold standard and theory of finance. This year they declared themselves in favor of bimetallicism, completely reversing their position and practically indorsing the national democratic platform.

To say the least, therefore, the change that has been made is a movement in favor of the Chicago platform and against the gold standard. It means that long before the next national campaign, possibly by next year, the Maryland democrats will unequivocally indorse the Chicago platform.

In Maryland and other states where the democrats were misled into indorsing the gold standard it is an encouraging sign to see this steady drift toward the Chicago platform.

This being so, it would be folly for the Chicago platform to be indorsed by the Chicago platform. It means that long before the next national campaign, possibly by next year, the Maryland democrats will unequivocally indorse the Chicago platform.

When the trend of democracy in the eastern states is toward the Chicago platform, it would be more than folly for the democrats to deny it other sections to attempt to stem the tide.

Until Frost.

Great Britain, as was to be expected, has laid the cold hand of indifference on the matter which the Wolcott commission has been trying to bring to the attention of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet.

An official note has been received by the American embassy announcing that the reply of the British government will be postponed until October. The envoys say that they do not regard this as discouraging. In fact they have no reason to be "discouraged." Those who have been waiting for the British government would not feel "discouraged" if Lord Salisbury had sent the American commissioners about their business some time ago.

There is not now and there never has been the slightest reason to believe that Great Britain will surrender the enormous advantages of trade and profits which, as a creditor country, the gold standard gives to her bankers and business men, unless driven to make a change by independent action on the part of the United States.

We are not surprised to hear, therefore, that the American has been postponed until October. When frost falls we shall have to wait for a summer thaw, and so on indefinitely. Meanwhile the voters of this country have it in their power to dictate the remonetization of silver to the European nations.

The Convict Problem.

In the discussion of what is best to be done with the convicts of a state due attention is not always paid to local surroundings.

Taking the proportion of white offenders in the penitentiary, and supposing the entire population to be caucasian, there would not be over 400 convicts all told, as against the 2,300 non-caucasians. Who can doubt that the state could handle 400 convicts much more in accordance with modern ideas than she does the larger number which is now weighing her down? The white people of Georgia furnish no greater proportions to the criminal classes than do the white people of the New England states, excluding the city of Boston, whose criminal class is in proportion to her opportunities.

From this it will be seen that Georgia has a serious problem to solve in common with her sister states of the south. The question is not the distinction between the races, taking note of the dulled perceptions of the inferior, but holds all to equal accountability. The whipping post, which might be more effective for a certain class of offenders, is forbidden by the state constitution, in answer to public sentiment, which demands that of punishment.

We shall have permanent and general property in this country only when the people who produce wealth by digging it out of the ground receive enough money for their products to enable them to buy the goods offered in the markets.

## The Cotton Seed Oil Industry.

The growth of the cotton seed oil industry during the past few years has been phenomenal. Less than a decade ago this rich product of our southern cotton seed was wholly unknown to commerce, and yet today it not only enjoys a rapidly increasing popularity in the world's market, but even bids fair within the next few years to challenge the once acknowledged supremacy of hog lard.

In support of this contention it is only necessary to cite the immense quantity of cotton seed consumed by the industry during the past twelve months. It is estimated that since July 1, 1896, something over 4,000,000 tons of cotton seed have found their way into the various mills of the country to be converted into cotton seed oil and other resultant products.

On account of its purely vegetable origin, the cotton seed oil content that for domestic purposes cotton seed oil will largely supersede lard. It certainly possesses many advantages over lard for cooking purposes.

To this immediate section of the country the growing importance of the cotton seed industry is specially gratifying. Besides adding materially to the present industrial prestige of the south it also lends additional encouragement to the possibilities of the future.

Mr. Gorman will not be a candidate for the senate unless his renomination will result in a re-election. And he is right. He is one of the few men in this land for whose foresight is as good as their hindsight.

The "south end of Illinois" has received no appointments. This is because the south-end of Illinois had to make way for the north-end of Ohio.

With a \$600,000 campaign fund in his pocket, what does Hanna want with office?

When the new wheat comes to market it will probably not be so high. Crops are rarely ever profitable until after they get out of the producer's hands.

The treasury department has ruled that a calf is a cow. This shows what a strong government can do.

How much benefit are the western growers getting out of the rise in wheat? Will Mr. Pulitzer take down his microscope and tell us?

What will The Baltimore Sun do, now that the Maryland democrats have come under the shadow of the Chicago platform?

It is to be hoped that the conference between the representatives of the city council and the county commission in reference to the trade having in view a new courthouse and a new city hall by joint effort of the city and the county, will result in harmonious action, by which the city will have its own city hall and the county its own hall for the purpose of conducting business.

It is to be hoped that the points of difference can be adjusted, and that the trade between the county and the city will stand. If modifications are necessary, the conference can no doubt agree on such details as will be satisfactory to both parties.

We are glad to hear that the interview with Commissioner Palmer, who disapproves of what has been done. The Constitution regrets that Commissioner Palmer has found it necessary to interpose objection to the consummation of the trade; but in presenting both sides of the question, we give him the opportunity to explain in detail the reasons for his opposition to the trade.

## FIVE DWELLINGS DESTROYED.

Child Left in a Room Will Die from Burns.

Scottdale, Ala., August 7.—(Special.)—Five dwellings on the western edge of the city were destroyed by fire at a late hour last night.

A child overturned a lamp in one of the houses, starting the blaze, and in the excitement no one turned in an alarm. A baby which a mother had left in her room, was killed by the flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was serious, perhaps fatal, burned.

Miss Sallie Baldwin Dead.

Madison, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Miss Sallie Baldwin, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Baldwin, of this city, died today at Cartersville, where she was visiting. She was 21 years of age when she died, and Captain Baldwin left today for Cartersville, before learning of her death.

Both Sides Are Confident.

Brunswick, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The Fanny Bluff voters were addressed on the bond question by Hon. Harry F. Dunwoody today. The bond men report themselves as confident of carrying it their way by a large majority.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### The Little One Away.

World ain't like it used to be—colder skies in May;  
Summer ain't so sweet to me: The little one's away!  
Wish the birds a-singing could reach the ones that roam;  
Wish the sweet bells ringing could ring my darling home!

Sit here in the sunshine, solemn-like, and see  
Morning-glories peeping in where once she used to be;  
They loved her little window, with the blossoms and the lights;  
Gave her glad good mornings, kissed her sweet goodnights.

Sit here in the darkness, when no winds the maples stir,  
And hear the Silence singing a sad, sweet song of her;  
I know the lilacs dream of her, with her roses roam,  
And sunflowers shine like stars of gold and lean to light her home.

World ain't like it used to be—skies are cold and gray;  
Summer ain't so sweet to me: The little one's away!  
Wish the sweet birds singing could reach the ones that roam;  
Wish the glad bells ringing could ring my darling home!

It is wrong for The Literary Gazette to say the south has not recognized Will N. Harben, for she has. She not only recognized him, but we remember that when he got a check for \$1,000 for his first story, she paid him the check at the bank and borrowed \$500 of it.

When The Nation criticizes an author's work it hurls so many Greek sentences at him that the poor fellow doesn't know whether he has been damned or dignified.

A magazine that has lived for one year in the south needs no other recommendation.

The "Church of the Sinners" is its name, and a western newspaper says it is in fine shape. The sinners won't go to it, and the sinners need all their cash on the outside.

A California correspondent assures us that the world is not drying up. The sun seems to be no doubt at all that we'll have to pay water bills for a million years yet.

### Where Love Shall Lead.

Where Love shall lead,  
The rose, my dear, from the thorn may bleed;  
But sweet to the rose, in darkness dying—  
Its wounded breast o'er the red thorns lying.

The thought that still  
It does Love's will—  
A joy in life and a joy in dying!  
Love is calling, and hearts must heed:  
Sweet is the pathway where Love shall lead.

Where Love shall lead,  
There rings the cry of a world in need:  
Spirits wring in the shadows sighing,  
Famished souls for the life-bread crying;  
Yearning souls  
To do Love's will—  
Listening ever for Love's replying.  
Love has called to a world in need:  
Sweet is the pathway where Love shall lead.

A southern author, who went north with letters of literary recommendation, called on the celebrities there, with the following results:

Mr. Clander could not be seen. He was laboring on a sonnet, and had been locked up a week.

Mr. Steedman was closeted with his bank directors, who positively refused to turn him loose.

Richard Harding Davis was acting in amateur theatricals and could not be seen, as he was waiting for applause.

Richard Henry Stoddard was writing his fortieth article on Edgar Allan Poe, and had the latter down and couldn't leave him.

But at last he was rewarded by an interview with F. Hopkinson Smith, who, slaying the author up as a man interested in aqueducts, talked business to him for two mortal hours, until he made a dash for the back door, and escaped.

### Wait Awhile.

(England's Answer to the Bimetallism Commission.)

The pressure's growing stronger,  
But we don't know what 'twill cost;  
Wait a little longer,  
We'll settle it by frost!

The weather's rather chilly—  
The winds of winter sigh—  
The frost is on the lily,  
We'll settle it by spring!

But in spring the trees are swishin'  
And the roses are the dawn;  
We've got to go a-shishin',  
So—w-e'll fix it later on!

An impatient author wrote to a magazine editor to know when his poem would appear. The editor replied:

"Perhaps you do not know that there are three thousand poems ahead of yours, all waiting to see daylight. Yours was written for posterity, and it will be published when posterity arrives."

The Napoleon letters continue to interest his admirers. Though Napoleon had the fault of being a great man, still he could swear as eloquently as an every-day gentleman.

"Spouse His Mammy Knows.  
Never nuthin' like him any—anywhere!  
Never such eyes as his, or such a head 'o' hair!"  
Purty as a lily—sweeter than a rose!  
(That's his mammy's verdict, an' I 'spose his mammy knows!)

Don't you hear him talkin'? Been here 'jest a week;  
Perfectly surpris'—all the languages he'll speak!  
Never nuthin' like it—listen how he goes!  
(That's his mammy's verdict, an' I 'spose his mammy knows!)

Now he's thinkin', thinkin' 'o' somethin' that he'll say;  
Now he's callin' "Daddy," 'jest as plain the day;  
Ain't he 'jest as purty as a dewdrop on a rose?  
(That's his mammy's verdict, an' I 'spose his mammy knows!)

Toss him up an' swing him till he's almost out o' breath!  
Cuddle him an' kiss him, 'till he's almost kissed to death!  
Looks 'jest like his mammy—sweeter than a rose!  
(That's his mammy's verdict, an' I 'spose his mammy knows!)

FRANK L. STANTON.

The Limit of Lynch Law.

From The Woodbury, Ga. Messenger.

As long as human brutes commit outrages upon helpless females, just so long will lynch law be practiced.

JOSEPH W. HUMPHRIES.

# CLOUDBURSTS WORK DAMAGE IN GERMANY

Hundreds of Lives Are Lost and Valuable Property Is Destroyed.

The Royal Castle Is Flooded.

Landslide Carries Away a Hotel and All the Guests in It.

Sufferers Are in a Desperate Condition.

Handsome Gifts Are Made by the Crowned Heads for Those Who Have Lost Their All.

Berlin, August 7.—(Special Cable Letter.)—The cloudbursts and inundations which have devastated the eastern parts of Germany were the worst which have occurred since 1872.

According to the local statistics 105 persons were killed in Saxony alone, and in Saxony the number of killed will not fall short of 180. The financial losses foot up over 150,000,000 marks.

At Pillnitz, the country residence of the queen of Saxony, the river rose so fast that it flooded the lower floor of the royal castle, forcing the king and queen to hurriedly flee from the place and seek refuge at Dresden. Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, who was then on his way from his estate at Aues to Berlin, had to leave the train at Aues, and was conveyed ten miles in a sedan chair to another railroad station.

Through a landslide of the highest summit of the Silesian mountains the Hotel Schenckopfe was carried down and buried with all its occupants.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has granted 20,000 florins for the relief of the sufferers, and the queen of Saxony has granted 15,000 marks for the same purpose. Emperor William of Germany has not yet made a donation to the people who have suffered from the floods, etc., in the eastern parts of the country, although he has given 25,000 marks to the flood sufferers in Alsace. The newspapers are calling for special sessions of the reichstag and diet in order that these bodies may make extraordinary grants of money for the relief of the suffering families; but the suggestion was first made by The Vorwaerts and other socialist newspapers, it is being discouraged by the government. The municipality of Berlin has granted 50,000 marks for the relief of the thousands of the homeless and penniless, and the city of Dresden has voted 300,000 marks for the same good work.

## Dingley Bill Still Discussed.

The German newspapers continue to discuss the new tariff law, and to call for reprisals; but the correspondent of the Associated Press learns from the foreign office that the government of Germany has no intention of beginning a tariff war. A high official of the foreign office said to the correspondent:

"Say there will be no tariff war; Germany is too weak to carry it out and the large part of the population is opposed to it. The tariff war is a question of the future, as well as of cotton and other raw materials, are indispensable to our industry. The formation of a large continental tariff union with its aim pointed at the United States would mean the ruin of England's position. As a matter of fact, our hands are tied, and even Baron von Thielmann, principal German ambassador to the United States, who has been named as the successor of Count Posadowsky-Wehner as imperial secretary of the state for the treasury, though his advice is not binding, has suggested an anti-English tariff war of great help to us during the coming crisis, cannot change the facts in the case."

Faillable effects of the new tariff are already noticeable. The manufacturers of Solingen are complaining of lack of orders and many of the factories have been compelled to reduce the number of hands employed. In Chemnitz, where the districts there is already much industrial distress. Similar complaints are made elsewhere.

The Bismarck Association has sent a memorial to the imperial chancellor protesting against the tariff as seriously injuring the export trade of seeds and plants during the last few weeks.

## Emperor's Life Is Threatened.

Beginning starting for Russia, Emperor William received a warning letter from nihilists and pan-slavists. In consequence of this, one of the shrewdest criminal commissioners, Dr. Henninger, was sent to St. Petersburg to investigate the matter. He is expected to return in a few days.

The important Schutzen corps of New York, while at Colombia, deposited a wreath upon Empress Augusta's monument and telegraphed the fact to the grand duchess of Baden, daughter of the ex-emperor of Russia. The grand duchess sent a very appreciative acknowledgment to Captain Weber.

General Nelson A. Miles, United States army, arrived here from Madrid on Tuesday. He is expected to remain in the city for a few days. The general visited the extensive Cruzcampo works at Spandau and the naval yards at Kiel, and the general was granted permission to inspect the government works at Spandau and the naval yards at Kiel. On Thursday Mr. John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy, gave a dinner in honor of General Miles.

The Japanese government has ordered from the Vulcan works a battleship of 8,000 tons, which is to cost 13,000,000 marks. Ambassador White gave a positive denial of the rumors that he is to succeed Mr. Sherman as secretary of state. Mr. White says no overtures have been made to him since his arrival in Berlin.

## A Love Song.

Far away in a sunset town,  
Are the flowers blooming fair;  
And the world looks up and the sky bends down.  
But the fairest rose in that sunset town,  
Is a girl with golden hair.

O rosebud sweet!  
O flower fair!  
O blue-eyed maid  
With golden hair,  
There's one to think of thee!

Far away in the crimson west,  
Do the song-birds' voices rise;  
And the world is glad and the people blest,  
But the sweetest bird in that crimson west,  
Is a girl with deep-blue eyes.

O song-bird sweet!  
O flower fair!  
O blue-eyed maid  
With golden hair,  
There's one to think of thee!

The world shall sing of thee!  
JOSEPH W. HUMPHRIES.

# POLITICAL PARTIES ARE IN BAD HUMOR

The Close of Parliament Brings Out Full Antagonism.

War in the Tory Camp Is On.

Irish Land Bills and Workmen's Compensation Bill Unpopular.

The Liberals Are Without a Leader.

Emperor William's Visit to Germany Is Arousing Considerable Speculation Throughout Country.

London, August 7.—(Special Cable Letter.)—The close of the session of parliament leaves neither of the political parties in an altogether enviable frame of mind.

The latest antagonism of the day is the close of the session of parliament. The close of the session of parliament leaves neither of the political parties in an altogether enviable frame of mind.

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## HIGHER ALL AROUND

### Manhattan Is Leader, Scoring a Sensational Advance.

## GRANGERS MADE NEW RECORD

### Transactions in Stocks During Week Enormous, Amounting, Par Value, to \$18,662,000.

New York, August 7.—Wall street has not seen a livelier day than today for quite an indefinite period. All of the favorable factors that have been in force during the week continued to exercise an influence, and there were added to these several special causes that carried the market up with a surge to a higher level all around. Principal of these was the sensational jump in Manhattan. Elevated stock, which opened with a rise of 1/8, advanced 1/4, and closed at 1 1/8. Another very significant feature of the day was the fact that the market changed from a bearish to a bullish one. American securities, and arbitrage investors bought stocks for London account even late in the day. The market for the London party. Some of the stocks which London has most persistently sold late in the day were the staples—namely, St. Paul. Another factor in the rise was the further reduction in the price of the sterling, bringing the price down to \$1.50. The grangers were also a factor in the rise, as they showed signs of buying in a period of several years. The Vanderbilt group, which had been in the market for some time, was also a factor in the rise. The Vanderbilt group, which had been in the market for some time, was also a factor in the rise.

The market for securities during the week has reflected the confidence of capital that prosperous times for this country have set in. The confidence in the market has been justified, the faith which began to manifest itself in the market a few months ago, and the strength of today's market reflects the belief of still further improvement for this country. The market for securities during the week has reflected the confidence of capital that prosperous times for this country have set in. The confidence in the market has been justified, the faith which began to manifest itself in the market a few months ago, and the strength of today's market reflects the belief of still further improvement for this country.

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Attentions alone report an increase of \$4,300,000. The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve decrease	\$4,718,000
Loans increase	\$4,300,000
Stocks increase	\$4,300,000
Deposits increase	\$4,300,000
Circulation decrease	\$4,300,000
The banks now hold \$1,002,125 in excess of requirements of the 25 per cent rule.	

Following are the closing bids:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Atchafalaya	14 1/2	St. Paul	1 1/8
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Atchafalaya	14 1/2	St. Paul	1 1/8
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## IN FAVOR OF COTTON

### Business World Impregnated with Cheerfulness and Hope.

## HIGH PRICES ARE EXPECTED

### Moderate Upward and Downward Movements Made with Momentary Regularity Past Week.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Place	Price
Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7 1/2.	
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 4 1/2.	
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 7 1/2.	
Savannah—Firm; middling 7 1/2.	
Galveston—Steady; middling 7 1/2.	
Norfolk—Firm; middling 7 1/2.	
Mobile—Nothing doing; middling 7 1/2.	
Memphis—Steady; middling 7 1/2.	
Augusta—Steady; middling 7 1/2.	
Charleston—Firm; middling 7 1/2.	
Houston—Steady; middling 7 1/2.	

Month	Price	Month	Price
August	7 1/2	September	7 1/2
September	7 1/2	October	7 1/2
October	7 1/2	November	7 1/2
November	7 1/2	December	7 1/2
December	7 1/2	January	7 1/2
January	7 1/2	February	7 1/2
February	7 1/2	March	7 1/2
March	7 1/2	April	7 1/2
April	7 1/2	May	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	June	7 1/2
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July	7 1/2	August	7 1/2

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September	7 1/2	October	7 1/2
October	7 1/2	November	7 1/2
November	7 1/2	December	7 1/2
December	7 1/2	January	7 1/2
January	7 1/2	February	7 1/2
February	7 1/2	March	7 1/2
March	7 1/2	April	7 1/2
April	7 1/2	May	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	June	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	July	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	August	7 1/2

Month	Price	Month	Price
August	7 1/2	September	7 1/2
September	7 1/2	October	7 1/2
October	7 1/2	November	7 1/2
November	7 1/2	December	7 1/2
December	7 1/2	January	7 1/2
January	7 1/2	February	7 1/2
February	7 1/2	March	7 1/2
March	7 1/2	April	7 1/2
April	7 1/2	May	7 1/2
May	7 1/2	June	7 1/2
June	7 1/2	July	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	August	7 1/2

concerning the near future of the market. We deem it prudent, however, to report it only with the greatest caution. Our reports must surely be received here in Texas before there can be much delay.

**The Liverpool and Port Markets.**

Liverpool, August 7-1:15 p.m.—Cotton spot quite steady. Futures higher: middling 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 13.60, 13.65, 13.70, 13.75, 13.80, 13.85, 13.90, 13.95, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.20, 15.25, 15.30, 15.35, 15.40, 15.45, 15.50, 15.55, 15.60, 15.65, 15.70, 15.75, 15.80, 15.85, 15.90, 15.95, 16.00, 16.05, 16.10, 16.15, 16.20, 16.25, 16.30, 16.35, 16.40, 16.45, 16.50, 16.55, 16.60, 16.65, 16.70, 16.75, 16.80, 16.85, 16.90, 16.95, 17.00, 17.05, 17.10, 17.15, 17.20, 17.25, 17.30, 17.35, 17.40, 17.45, 17.50, 17.55, 17.60, 17.65, 17.70, 17.75, 17.80, 17.85, 17.90, 17.95, 18.00, 18.05, 18.10, 18.15, 18.20, 18.25, 18.30, 18.35, 18.40, 18.45, 18.50, 18.55, 18.60, 18.65, 18.70, 18.75, 18.80, 18.85, 18.90, 18.95, 19.00, 19.05, 19.10, 19.15, 19.20, 19.25, 19.30, 19.35, 19.40, 19.45, 19.50, 19.55, 19.60, 19.65, 19.70, 19.75, 19.80, 19.85, 19.90, 19.95, 20.00, 20.05, 20.10, 20.15, 20.20, 20.25, 20.30, 20.35, 20.40, 20.45, 20.50, 20.55, 20.60, 20.65, 20.70, 20.75, 20.80, 20.85, 20.90, 20.95, 21.00, 21.05, 21.10, 21.15, 21.20, 21.25, 21.30, 21.35, 21.40, 21.45, 21.50, 21.55, 21.60, 21.65, 21.70, 21.75, 21.80, 21.85, 21.90, 21.95, 22.00, 22.05, 22.10, 22.15, 22.20, 22.25, 22.30, 22.35, 22.40, 22.45, 22.50, 22.55, 22.60, 22.65, 22.70, 22.75, 22.80, 22.85, 22.90, 22.95, 23.00, 23.05, 23.10, 23.15, 23.20, 23.25, 23.30, 23.35, 23.40, 23.45, 23.50, 23.55, 23.60, 23.65, 23.70, 23.75, 23.80, 23.85, 23.90, 23.95, 24.00, 24.05, 24.10, 24.15, 24.20, 24.25, 24.30, 24.35, 24.40, 24.45, 24.50, 24.55, 24.60, 24.65, 24.70, 24.75, 24.80, 24.85, 24.90, 24.95, 25.00, 25.05, 25.10, 25.15, 25.20, 25.25, 25.30, 25.35, 25.40, 25.45, 25.50, 25.55, 25.60, 25.65, 25.70, 25.75, 25.80, 25.85, 25.90, 25.95, 26.00, 26.05, 26.10, 26.15, 26.20, 26.25, 26.30, 26.35, 26.40, 26.45, 26.50, 26.55, 26.60, 26.65, 26.70, 26.75, 26.80, 26.85, 26.90, 26.95, 27.00, 27.05, 27.10, 27.15, 27.20, 27.25, 27.30, 27.35, 27.40, 27.45, 27.50, 27.55, 27.60, 27.65, 27.70, 27.75, 27.80, 27.85, 27.90, 27.95, 28.00, 28.05, 28.10, 28.15, 28.20, 28.25, 28.30, 28.35, 28.40, 28.45, 28.50, 28.55, 28.60, 28.65, 28.70, 28.75, 28.80, 28.85, 28.90, 28.95, 29.00, 29.05, 29.10, 29.15, 29.20, 29.25, 29.30, 29.35, 29.40, 29.45, 29.50, 29.55, 29.60, 29.65, 29.70, 29.75, 29.80, 29.85, 29.90, 29.95, 30.00, 30.05, 30.10, 30.15, 30.20, 30.25, 30.30, 30.35, 30.40, 30.45, 30.50, 30.55, 30.60, 30.65, 30.70, 30.75, 30.80, 30.85, 30.90, 30.95, 31.00, 31.05, 31.10, 31.15, 31.20, 31.25, 31.30, 31.35, 31.40, 31.45, 31.50, 31.55, 31.60, 31.65, 31.70, 31.75, 31.80, 31.85, 31.90, 31.95, 32.00, 32.05, 32.10, 32.15, 32.20, 32.25, 32.30, 32.35, 32.40, 32.45, 32.50, 32.55, 32.60, 32.65, 32.70, 32.75, 32.80, 32.85, 32.90, 32.95, 33.00, 33.05, 33.10, 33.15, 33.20, 33.25, 33.30, 33.35, 33.40, 33.45, 33.50, 33.55, 33.60, 33.65, 33.70, 33.75, 33.80, 33.85, 33.90, 33.95, 34.00, 34.05, 34.10, 34.15, 34.20, 34.25, 34.30, 34.35, 34.40, 34.45, 34.50, 34.55, 34.60, 34.65, 34.70, 34.75, 34.80, 34.85, 34.90, 34.95, 35.00, 35.05, 35.10, 35.15, 35.20, 35.25, 35.30, 35.35, 35.40, 35.45, 35.50, 35.55, 35.60, 35.65, 35.70, 35.75, 35.80, 35.85, 35.90, 35.95, 36.00, 36.05, 36.10, 36.15, 36.20, 36.25, 36.30, 36.35, 36.40, 36.45, 36.50, 36.55, 36.60, 36.65, 36.70, 36.75, 36.80, 36.85, 36.90, 36.95, 37.00, 37.05, 37.10, 37.15, 37.20, 37.25, 37.30, 37.35, 37.40, 37.45, 37.50, 37.55, 37.60, 37.65, 37.70, 37.75, 37.80, 37.85, 37.90, 37.95, 38.00, 38.05, 38.10, 38.15, 38.20, 38.25, 38.30, 38.35, 38.40, 38.45, 38.50, 38.55, 38.60, 38.65, 38.70, 38.75, 38.80, 38.85, 38.90, 38.95, 39.00, 39.05, 39.10, 39.15, 39.20, 39.25, 39.30, 39.35, 39.40, 39.45, 39.50, 39.55, 39.60, 39.65, 39.70, 39.75, 39.80, 39.85, 39.90, 39.95, 40.00, 40.05, 40.10, 40.15, 40.20, 40.25, 40.30, 40.35, 40.40, 40.45, 40.50, 40.55, 40.60, 40.65, 40.70, 40.75, 40.80, 40.85, 40.90, 40.95, 41.00, 41.05, 41.10, 41.15, 41.20, 41.25, 41.30, 41.35, 41.40, 41.45, 41.50, 41.55, 41.60, 41.65, 41.70, 41.75, 41.80, 41.85, 41.90, 41.95, 42.00, 42.05, 42.10, 42.15, 42.20, 42.25, 42.30, 42.35, 42.40, 42.45, 42.50, 42.55, 42.60, 42.65, 42.70, 42.75, 42.80, 42.85, 42.90, 42.95, 43.00, 43.05, 43.10, 43.15, 43.20, 43.25, 43.30, 43.35, 43.40, 43.45, 43.50, 43.55, 43.60, 43.65, 43.70, 43.75, 43.80, 43.85, 43.90, 43.95, 44.00, 44.05, 44.10, 44.15, 44.20, 44.25, 44.30, 44.35, 44.40, 44.45, 44.50, 44.55, 44.60, 44.65, 44.70, 44.75, 44.80, 44.85, 44.90, 44.95, 45.00, 45.05, 45.10, 45.15, 45.20, 45.25, 45.30, 45.35, 45.40, 45.45, 45.50, 45.55, 45.60, 45.65, 45.70, 45.75, 45.80, 45.85, 45.90, 45.95, 46.00, 46.05, 46.10, 46.15, 46.20, 46.25, 46.30, 46.35, 46.40, 46.45, 46.50, 46.55, 46.60, 46.65, 46.70, 46.75, 46.80, 46.85, 46.90, 46.95, 47.00, 47.05, 47.10, 47.15, 47.20, 47.25, 47.30, 47.35, 47.40, 47.45, 47.50, 47.55, 47.60, 47.65, 47.70, 47.75, 47.80, 47.85, 47.90, 47.95, 48.00, 48.05, 48.10, 48.15, 48.20, 48.25, 48.30, 48.35, 48.40, 48.45, 48.50, 48.55, 48.60, 48.65, 48.70, 48.75, 48.80, 48.85, 48.90, 48.95, 49.00, 49.05, 49.10, 49.15, 49.20, 49.25, 49.30, 49.35, 49.40, 49.45, 49.50, 49.55, 49.60, 49.65, 49.70, 49.75, 49.80, 49.85, 49.90, 49.95, 50.00, 50.05, 50.10, 50.15, 50.20, 50.25, 50.30, 50.35, 50.40, 50.45, 50.50, 50.55, 50.60, 50.65, 50.70, 50.75, 50.80, 50.85, 50.90, 50.95, 51.00, 51.05, 51.10, 51.15, 51.20, 51.25, 51.30, 51.35, 51.40, 51.45, 51.50, 51.55, 51.60, 51.65, 51.70, 51.75, 51.80, 51.85, 51.90, 51.95, 52.00, 52.05, 52.10, 52.15, 52.20, 52.25, 52.30, 52.35, 52.40, 52.45, 52.50, 52.55, 52.60, 52.65, 52.70, 52.75, 52.80, 52.85, 52.90, 52.95, 53.00, 53.05, 53.10, 53.15, 53.20, 53.25, 53.30, 53.35, 53.40, 53.45, 53.50, 53.55, 53.60, 53.65, 53.70, 53.75, 53.80, 53.85, 53.90, 53.95, 54.00, 54.05, 54.10, 54.15, 54.20, 54.25, 54.30, 54.35, 54.40, 54.45, 54.50, 54.55, 54.60, 54.65, 54.70, 54.75, 54.80, 54.85, 54.90, 54.95, 55.00, 55.05, 55.10, 55.15, 55.20, 55.25, 55.30, 55.35, 55.40, 55.45, 55.50, 55.55, 55.60, 55.65, 55.70, 55.75, 55.80, 55.85, 55.90, 55.95, 56.00, 56.05, 56.10, 56.15, 56.20, 56.25, 56.30, 56.35, 56.40, 56.45, 56.50, 56.55, 56.60, 56.65, 56.70, 56.75, 56.80, 56.85, 56.90, 56.95, 57.00, 57.05, 57.10, 57.15, 57.20, 57.25, 57.30, 57.35, 57.40, 57.45, 57.50, 57.55, 57.60, 57.65, 57.70, 57.75, 57.80, 57.85, 57.90, 57.95, 58.00, 58.05, 58.10, 58.15, 58.20, 58.25, 58.30, 58.35, 58.40, 58.45, 58.50, 58.55, 58.60, 58.65, 58.70, 58.75, 58.80, 58.85, 58.90, 58.95, 59.00, 59.05, 59.10, 59.15, 59.20, 59.25, 59.30, 59.35, 59.40, 59.45, 59.50, 59.55, 59.60, 59.65, 59.70, 59.75, 59.80, 59.85, 59.90, 59.95, 60.00, 60.05, 60.10, 60.15, 60.20, 60.25, 60.30, 60.35, 60.40, 60.45, 60.50, 60.55, 60.60, 60.65, 60.70, 60.75, 60.80, 60.85, 60.90, 60.95, 61.00, 61.05, 61.10, 61.15, 61.20, 61.25, 61.30, 61.35, 61.40, 61.45, 61.50, 61.55, 61.60, 61.65, 61.70, 61.75, 61.80, 61.85, 61.90, 61.95, 62.00, 62.05, 62.10, 62.15, 62.20, 62.25, 62.30, 62.35, 62.40, 62.45, 62.50, 62.55, 62.60, 62.65, 62.70, 62.75, 62.80, 62.85, 62.90, 62.95, 63.00, 63.05, 63.10, 63.15, 63.20, 63.25, 63.30, 63.35, 63.40, 63.45, 63.50, 63.55, 63.60, 63.65, 63.70, 63.75, 63.80, 63.85, 63.90, 63.95, 64.00, 64.05, 64.10, 64.15, 64.20, 64.25, 64.30, 64.35, 64.40, 64.45, 64.50, 64.55, 64.60, 64.65, 64.70, 64.75, 64.80, 64.85, 64.90, 64.95, 65.00, 65.05, 65.10, 65.15, 65.20, 65.25, 65.30, 65.35, 65.40, 65.45, 65.50, 65.55, 65.60, 65.65, 65.70, 65.75, 65.80, 65.85, 65.90, 65.95, 66.00, 66.05, 66.10, 66.15, 66.20, 66.25, 66.30, 66.35, 66.40, 66.45, 66.50, 66.55, 66.60, 66.65, 66.70, 66.75, 66.80, 66.85, 66.90, 66.95, 67.00, 67.05, 67.10, 67.15, 67.20, 67.25, 67.30, 67.35, 67.40, 67.45, 67.50, 67.55, 67.60, 67.65, 67.70, 67.75, 67.80, 67.85, 67.90, 67.95, 68.00, 68.05, 68.10, 68.15, 68.20, 68.25, 68.30, 68.35, 68.40, 68.45, 68.50, 68.55, 68.60, 68.65, 68.70, 68.75, 68.80, 68.85, 68.90, 68.95, 69.00, 69.05, 69.10, 69.15, 69.20, 69.25, 69.30, 69.35, 69.40, 69.45, 69.50, 69.55, 69.60, 69.65, 69.70, 69.75, 69.80, 69.85, 69.90, 69.95, 70.00, 70.05, 70.10, 70.15, 70.20, 70.25, 70.30, 70.35, 70.40, 70.45, 70.50, 70.55, 70.60, 70.65, 70.70, 70.75, 70.80, 70.85, 70.90, 70.95, 71.00, 71.05, 71.10, 71.15, 71.20, 71.25, 71.30, 71.35, 71.40, 71.45, 71.50, 71.55, 71.60, 71.65, 71.70, 71.75, 71.80, 71.85, 71.90, 71.95, 72.00, 72.05, 72.10, 72.15, 72.20, 72.25, 72.30, 72.35, 72.40, 72.45, 72.50, 72.55, 72.60, 72.65, 72.70, 72.75, 72.80, 72.85, 72.90, 72.95, 73.00, 73.05, 73.10, 73.15, 73.20, 73.25, 73.30, 73.35, 73.40, 73.45, 73.50, 73.55, 73.60, 73.65, 73.70, 73.75, 73.80, 73.85, 73.90, 73.95, 74.00, 74.05, 74.10, 74.15, 74.20, 74.25, 74.30, 74.35, 74.40, 74.45, 74.50, 74.55, 74.60, 74.65, 74.70, 74.75, 74.80, 74.85, 74.90, 74.95, 75.00, 75.05, 75.10, 75.15, 75.20, 75.25, 75.30, 75.35, 75.40, 75.45, 75.50, 75.55, 75.60, 75.65, 75.70, 75.75, 75.80, 75.85, 75.90, 75.95, 76.00, 76.05, 76.10, 76.15, 76.20, 76.25, 76.30, 76.35, 76.40, 76.45, 76.50, 76.55, 76.60, 76.65, 76.70, 76.75, 76.80, 76.85, 76.90, 76.95, 77.00, 77.05, 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84.25, 84.30, 84.35, 84.40, 84.45, 84.50, 84.55, 84.60, 84.65, 84.70, 84.75, 84.80, 84.85, 84.90, 84.95, 85.00, 85.05, 85.10, 85.15, 85.20, 85.25, 85.30, 85.35, 85.40, 85.45, 85.50, 85.55, 85.60, 85.65, 85.70, 85.75, 85.80, 85.85, 85.90, 85.95, 86.00, 86.05, 86.10, 86.15, 86.20, 86.25, 86.30, 86.35, 86.40, 86.45, 86.50, 86.55, 86.60, 86.65, 86.70, 86.75, 86.80, 86.85, 86.90, 86.95, 87.00, 87.05, 87.10, 87.15, 87.20, 87.25, 87.30, 87.35, 87.40, 87.45, 87.50, 87.55, 87.60, 87.65, 87.70, 87.75, 87.80, 87.85, 87.90, 87.95, 88.00, 88.05, 88.10, 88.15, 88.20, 88.25, 88.30, 88.35, 88.40, 88.45, 88.50, 88.55, 88.60, 88.65, 88.70, 88.75, 88.80, 88.85, 88.90, 88.95, 89.00, 89.05, 89.10, 89.15, 89.20, 89.25, 89.30, 89.35, 89.40, 89.45, 89.50, 89.55, 89.60, 89.65, 89.70, 89.75, 89.80, 89.85, 89.90, 89.95, 90.00, 90.05, 90.10, 90.15, 90.20, 90.25, 90.30, 90.35, 90.40, 90.45, 90.50, 90.55, 90.60, 90.65, 90.70, 90.75, 90.80, 90.85, 90.90, 90.95, 91.00, 91.05, 91.10, 91.15, 91.20, 91.25, 91.30, 91.35, 91.40, 91.45, 91.50, 91.55, 91.60, 91.65, 91.70, 91.75, 91.80, 91.85, 91.90, 91.95, 92.00, 92.05, 92.10, 92.15, 92.20, 92.25, 92.30, 92.35, 92.40, 92.45, 92.50, 92.55, 92.60, 92.65, 92.70, 92.75, 92.80, 92.85, 92.90, 92.95, 93.00, 93.05, 93.10, 93.15, 93.20, 93.25, 93.30, 93.35, 93.40, 93.45, 93.50, 93.55, 93.60,















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## ARP CORRECTS A HISTORIAN

Straightens Out Some Statements Regarding Indian Missionaries.

STORY OF DR. BUTLER AND WIFE

Sage of Bartow Insists That Minister Was Not Taken to Milledaleville With Rope Around His Neck.

That is a pretty and pathetic story that my young friend Fred Govan wrote about the missionary, Dr. Butler, and his wife. No doubt but that it is founded on fact, and he probably got his data from some very old man who still lives near Coosaville, a little village twelve miles below Rome. I was interested in the story because when I was a lad that same Dr. Butler was imprisoned in the county jail in Lawrenceville, where my father lived. Another missionary, by the name of Worcester, was imprisoned with him, and their offense was their refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia or otherwise to leave the Cherokee nation. They were suspected of using their influence to render the Indians dissatisfied with the missionary, Dr. Butler, and his wife. John Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home," was also a suspect, and was arrested and taken to Milledaleville to be examined. These were hot times in Georgia, especially north Georgia, for Gwinnett was a border county, and we children could almost see Indians squatting among the chinquapin bushes or behind the trees on the road to the mill. We knew they were just over the Chattahoochee river, and that some white people over there were as much at terror to the Indians as the Indians were to the white people. The new Georgia jail had just been completed, and nine Indians were the first prisoners. They took up a stone in the floor and burrowed out like moles or rabbits.

I never heard until Govan wrote that Butler was dragged to Milledaleville with a rope around his neck, nor did I prepare to believe that much of the story. He and Worcester were arrested at New Echota (in Gordon county) and brought mounted to Lawrenceville and tried before Judge Clayton, who was Mrs. Henry Grady's grandfather, a learned, humane and incorruptible judge. They had the best of local counsel, Eliza Chester, also a native of Connecticut, and they had the renowned Wirt as an advocate and the judge had the president, John Quincy Adams, on that side. John Marshall, the chief justice of the supreme court, issued his mandamus that the judges should release the prisoners, but he refused, and a collision seemed inevitable, between the United States and the state of Georgia. I think that Mr. Grady's informant is mistaken, for Butler had lots of friends—powerful friends—and John Ross, the chief of the Cherokees, was backing him. Doubtless he was a good man, but he was stubborn and fanatical, and declared he owned no allegiance except to the American board of foreign missions, and to God—that it was his duty to teach Christianity to the Indians, and he would continue to do so.

Both these men were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. When the governor, John Brown, arrived at the penitentiary, Governor Lumpkin kindly advised them to take the oath or agree to leave the state, and if they would do either he would at once pardon them. They refused and wrote to the board of foreign missions for advice. That board commended their refusal and again urged Wirt and Sargent to resort to the supreme court. But these eminent lawyers accepted the offer of Governor Lumpkin's offer. So they accepted and were pardoned—and my father always said they returned to Connecticut. He knew them and had many conversations with them and gave them good advice, for he, too, was a New England man. And hence I am surprised to learn from Govan that Butler returned to his missionary work and died near Coosaville and was buried by the side of his wife. In fact, I never knew before that he had a wife, but of course he might have married her in the state archives show his name as he himself signed it to be, E. A. Butler.

It is, however, an interesting and pathetic story and very great men figured in it, both state and national. The conviction of Butler and Worcester, and the United States continued for twelve years and ended only with the exodus of 1838. Several treaties were made—made only to be broken. Ross and Ridge, the two chiefs who never agreed upon the two treaties, and they had their followers. When Georgia ceded Alabama and Mississippi to the United States in 1802, the consideration was that the United States should extinguish the Indians' title and remove them beyond the Mississippi river. The federal government was so slow in trying to do this that after waiting and urging and entreating for twenty years, the state got impatient and demanded action. The Ross party declared they would not go at all, but finally agreed to sell their lands for \$20,000 and seven million acres of land. This price was considered beyond reason, and the Ridge party finally reduced it to \$5,000 and seven million acres and \$500,000 for expenses in breaking up and transporting their very limited household goods. It is astonishing how many notable men it took to effect the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees from Georgia. In looking over the records we find that Governor James Jackson had trouble with the Creeks who, they had made a treaty, continued their depredations, and he braided them and brought forward a long list of damages amounting to \$10,000, some of which he paid. "Give me some paper," said the chief, "and I will make a longer account against your people than that." But Governor Troup and Oliver and Lumpkin had the most serious troubles and their complications brought in President Adams and Jackson, John Marshall, General Gaines, all of whom took an active part in the negotiations. This General Gaines was a friend and military companion of General Andrew Jackson in the Indian wars. He was the husband of Mary Clark Gaines, who had the long and famous lawsuit against the city of New Orleans, and he was a man of great ability and energy. Then there were many notable Indians and half-breeds, such as John Ross and Emily McCallister, William McIntosh, Chilly McIntosh, all of Scotch descent. The de-

scendants of the Ross family and the McIntosh family are domiciled in the Cherokee nation and still are in the tribe. They are all well educated and I am not afraid to say that McIntosh's specimens of womanhood I ever saw, that is to say except some Moore's Lalla Rookh. They are the only half-breed children I met in the nation who did not have an excess of high cheekbones.

Now, although these Cherokees, 15,000 in number, were removed to the west and 4,000 of them died on the way, yet it was a good move for them and they made good trade—about 7,000,000 acres of land—the finest lands on the continent, beautifully wooded and watered, and a good deal more, they live in peace with the outside world. Here they were always in conflict not only with the white, but with themselves, for they had two chiefs who did not work in harmony, for one was a Scotchman and the other was not. Sidney Smith said that Scotchmen were generally right, but when wrong were wrong in the most obstinate manner. But they were true to faith and to principle. Every sign of the Scotch-burg deterioration of the Scotch was absent. They were good men, good citizens and well educated. My wife when a girl used to visit their girls and was fond of them. You can tell a Scotchman as far as you see them, for they all have auburn or light hair and blue eyes and dark complexion and are generally tall and straight. I don't believe that George Adams is full-blooded Scotch, though he has all of their good qualities except their religion. I am only a half-breed myself, but I can make no do as she pleases and I can make her do as she pleases. If that be true, right and peace reigns in the household.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

Rev. Augustus T. Smith, the first colored Catholic priest in America, died very suddenly in Chicago last week. I regret very much the loss of that most excellent Christian man. His long life has been a life of sacrifice and service. He was fully 50,000 colored Catholics scattered throughout this country. Some of these are no doubt, fruit from the seed he has sown.

Mr. John Wesley Gilbert, professor of Latin and Greek in Payne's Institute, at Augusta, Ga., has been elected a member of the American Association of Scholars and Authors, an honor which is well deserved. This is indeed quite an honor to fall upon Professor Gilbert. Only two colored men in this country have the honor of belonging to this association of the foremost men. These are Professor Gilbert and Professor W. S. Scarborough, A. B., A. M., LL. D., professor of ancient languages at Wilberforce university, Ohio. It is gratifying to all Georgians to know that both of these eminent scholars, whose ability has thus been recognized, are native Georgians. After finishing at Payne's Institute, Professor Gilbert went to Brown university, where he graduated with honors—the only colored man in his class. On his Greek examination, he also took first prize. He is now a course of study at Athens, Greece. While there Mr. Gilbert studied both the language and customs of the ancient and modern Greeks, and he is now in the excavations and investigations while in Greece and was with the party of investigators that found the tomb of Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher and teacher of Alexander the Great. The American people, without regard to race, should feel proud of such men as Professor Gilbert. He is today one of the foremost American linguists. Such men are an honor to their state and country, as well as to the race to which they may belong.

Mr. H. A. Rucker, collector of internal revenue of Georgia, is at home after several weeks' absence. He is in the city this week.

Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Cheeks are again at home after several months' stay in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Colonel F. H. Crumby has moved to his beautiful new home on Fontaine street, near the corner of Hamilton.

Most of our colleges and schools will open in September this year. The citizens and students are getting ready. All things point to a successful school year.

By Wilberforce university, some time ago, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. William McKinley. Now Howard university has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. John W. Wainwright.

Dr. Nelson, of New Orleans, is in the city resting awhile. He is the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Robinson, on Auburn avenue.

Dr. Richard Cary, of Hawkinsville, Ga., was in the city this week. He reports a very successful season for the cotton crop.

That part of the state are law abiding and progressive. They have in Dr. Cary a good physician—one that is fully prepared to take care of the people.

Dr. Cary studied at Atlanta university. In this city, and graduated in medicine at Howard university, Washington, D. C. He is fully prepared for the great duties of his profession.

Mrs. Dr. E. H. Mayer, of Columbus, Ga., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Dr. A. G. Alexander, on Hilliard street. She will also spend a while with her sister, Mrs. Prior, in South Atlanta before returning home.

Mrs. Eunice Coles Dent, of St. Simon's Island, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hamilton, at No. 148 Howell street.

Mrs. Stephens, of Chamferlin street with the assistance of a few friends, gave a children of the Carrie Steel Orphans' home a fine picnic Saturday afternoon. The little ones enjoyed themselves very much indeed. The sick room has been completed and now efforts are being made to furnish it. This will be quite a help to the children.

Mr. S. B. Davis, editor and publisher of The Athens Clipper, was in the city last week and wrote up Atlanta and her people in great style. It plainly shows how we are looked upon by those the outside world. Editor Davis is a useful citizen to his city and the state. He is spending and being spent in doing all he can to make the world better. But for ten thousand more such men as he.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Bessie L. Pitts, of Macon, will regret to learn that she is dead. After a long illness she departed this life on the 25th instant. Her life was a life of kindness and respect of pupils, parents and citizens alike. When the colored woman's congress met in this city in 1895 she was one of Georgia's most workers of the congress.

She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. She was a great temperance worker and was an active member of the W. C. T. U. movement. She was a consistent member of the King's Daughters. In short, she herself into every movement that had for its object the elevation of mankind and the advancement of the kingdom of Christ on earth. She has finished her work and has passed into the city of our God forever rest. At her right hand. To say she will be missed is putting it lightly. Those who wish to see her again

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would do well to follow her as she has followed Christ. After all, that is the end of an earthly existence. We may labor and lay up riches, we may boast of our wealth, our learning and our blood, but soon "six feet of earth will do for us all." Hence, let us all so live that when we shall have been dead for ages our names may still live in the hearts of the people and stand for all that is great, grand, good and noble. Such was the life of Miss S. L. Pitts.

Crystal lodge, A. F. and M., will meet in their temple tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. All members must be present.

Mrs. J. H. Artope will give one of the finest concerts of the season at old Bethel Methodist church tomorrow night, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. Those who are not early will fall to get a seat. There will be some of the finest speeches, songs and instrumental solos, together with selections from Sousa's and the marine bands. It is given for the church. The admission is only 10 cents. She will be assisted by Mr. H. A. Hoger, Mrs. W. G. Alexander and the writer. There should be at least a thousand people present to hear this beautiful and most wonderful work of a great electrical performance. On Tuesday night the Peerless Church Concert Company will appear at the same place with a fine programme.

Mr. Key, of Tennessee, has sold his educated horse to a man in New York for \$100.00. I know Mr. Key, and have seen his wonderful horse. Mr. Key says when any horse neighs, he understands what he means and what he wants. If that be true, his fortune is sure. H. R. BUTLER.

Great Shooting.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A few days ago a man who had been deer hunting before the noble game was as scarce as it now is, was reading a fine book that I never expected to get. It was a book about a hundred yards away, but just enough below me to cover everything but his horns. I followed along slowly, muttering at my hard luck, when I found my luck as dead as a herring.

"Shot him dead through the horn," sneered the man who will soon be eighty.

"Better wait till you have it all," he said, and I only told him that I was a hunter and I would show him what a hunter I was.

"I am a hunter," he said, and I only told him that I was a hunter and I would show him what a hunter I was.

"I am a hunter," he said, and I only told him that I was a hunter and I would show him what a hunter I was.

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Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purges, regulates, purifies, cleanses and strengthens the system. It is the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, indigestion, vertigo, constipation, and Sick Headache, Constipation and All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, flatulence, weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or sufficing sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the feet.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 586, New York, for book of advice.

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and Anthracite Coals.

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